The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

* WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	5,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	13th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	—	2,571	30th Mar., 1903

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E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X—, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1903.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580.	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

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	Rs.	per
MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	,, 4-0	,, 50
PETIT BOUQUET	,, 3-4	,, 50
CORA	,, 3-0	,, 25
GLORIA	,, 4-0	,, 50
AROMA	,, 6-4	,, 100
BELLA	,, 5-0	,, 50
BISMARK	,, 8-0	,, 25
EXCEPTIONALS	,, 6-0	,, 25
NACIONALS	,, 4-0	,, 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	,, 3-8	,, 50

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We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

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We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
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THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

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BOUQUETS

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LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

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MADRAS.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted, in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

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Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

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From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw ,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices ,,	2	8

BACON

	Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each } per lb. ,,	1	2
Do do in cut ,,	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each ,,	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy
(NOW IN SEASON)

	Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	8
AMERICAN ,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) ,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ,,	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality ,,	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs. 2-8	per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	,, 1-4	,,
MARRONS GLACE'S	,, 2	,,

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Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE,

TOWN HALL.

TWO LAST AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST
FELIX STERNBERG,
ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH and FRIDAY, 13TH, AT 5-45 P. M.
Kindly Assisted by Several LEADING AMATEURS.
Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE Our SHOP. All in Stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a last visit and we pomise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd March, 1903. For LAST WEEK ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road. Opposite Goculdas Hospital, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHUGWANDAS VANDRAWANDAS, a Broker, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANIBAI, widow of the said BHUGWANDAS VANDRAWANDAS of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu, residing at BazarGate, within the Fort of Bombay.......... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twenty-eight day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 28th day of February, 1903.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJEE & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHARAFALI MOOSAJI, late of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Merchant, deceased.

RABIABOO, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI.
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 2nd day of March, 1903.
Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics ...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2	0
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Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ...	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut.-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ...	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...	0	12
PAPER COVERS.		
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.

Art Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c., for Household and Camp use, for Sale or on Hire.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in his column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

PHAETONS and TONGAS for WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For rates apply to BAPOO SHERKUR, Wai.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)....................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
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		Per cent. Per Annum
For 3	Months....................	4
" 6	Months....................	4½
" 12	Months....................	5
" 2	Years....................	5½

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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. [illegible] half-yearly.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TREZINA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin. Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar. Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa. Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... ....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
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Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November. 1902.

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AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Dock Warehouse, on account of the Underwriters.—

Landed s. s. "Ockenfels".
H. V.—1 to 10 –10 cases champagne bottles, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Dawoodbhai Noorbhai,

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AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful Grey Waler, 15 hands, 5 years old, regularly ridden and driven by a lady.
1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, about 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, no vice.
1 C. B. pony, 13-3, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong built-victoria, with rubber-tyred wheels in very good order,
1 powerful bay gelding, 15 hands 5 1-2 years old. very quiet, and set of nearly new brass mounted harness; the whole turnout is the property of a gentleman going home.
1 bull dog.

The property of Capt. E Tomkins, R. A., proceeding Home—
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 'Shamshad,' 14 hands.
1 handsome strong grey Arab gelding 'Buchba,' 14 hands.

This pair won the first prize for tandems at the Bombay Horse Show last year and both are good trappers.

Also one rubber-tyred dog-cart in excellent condition, light and easy running, suitable for ponies, 13-3 to 14-3, and one set of tandem harness, made of English leather in excellent condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at Government House, Malabar Point, a quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E's. Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of drapery, flower vases, Cashmere marino, English blankets and razais, table and chamber candlesticks, table lamps, English water cans, fire irons and fenders, six grass cutting machines, English garden rollers, hot water boilers a large lot of glass and crockery ware, six large double pole tents, &c., &c. Everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp. The above will be on view two days before the sale.

N.B.—The tents will be sold at Chowpatty, next to H. E. the Governor's Body Guard Lines, on the same day at 3 p. m., and they will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, FORT.

Messrs BENNETT and Company will, on the 28th of March 1903, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell at the request of the mortgagee Goolabchand Moonalal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jamnabai, widow of Tricum Nathoo.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a vacant piece of ground in the possession of the said Trustees, on or towards the south by Carwar Street, on or towards the East by a vacant piece of ground in the possession of the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1883, and Street Nos. 81-83-8-10-12. And Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows,—That is to say on or towards the north be ground agreed to be leased to Hajee Joosub Hajee Latiff on or towards the south by a piece of land in occupation of Tricum Nathoo, on or towards the east by a vacant piece of ground in the possession of the said Trustees and on or towards the west by Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No- 8180, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under No, 1884, and Street No. 85, and all the right, title and interest of the said Jamnabai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardesir Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Company at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated at Bombay aforesaid, this, 5th day of March 1903.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GHEE IN TINS, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, IRON SAFE, CUPBOARDS, DALL, SEEDS, GUNNY BAGS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod. Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Devchand Kursonji an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1903, at 2-30 p. m. at Kand Bazar, Mandvi, ghee shop, consisting of tins and partly-full tins of ghee, scale and weights, empty mehta boxes, gaddy pillows, pictures, &c. Also at 4 p.m. at Cooria Street, Dana Bunder, grain shop, consisting of bags of poppyseed, castorseed, makai, dall in husks, cupboards, clock, table, chairs, looking glasses, globe lamps, scales and weights, copper and brass pots, iron safe, gunny bags, baskets, &c.

SALE OF ILLUMINATION LAMPS (LANTERNS) &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1903, at 2-30 p.m. at the Executive Engineer, Presidency's Store Yard, on the Esplanade, Fort, consisting of a number of square coloured lamps or lanterns hexagonal lamps or lanterns, tin covers, wicks with tin rings, broken glasses, &c. The abovementioned lanterns will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets. Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either, in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for wighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI CROSS ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 31 of 1902.

Jaffer Mahomed Talub and another........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Esmail Abdool Rehman and another.......................Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1903, at 4 p.m. sell on the premises the undermentioned property, under the directions of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by virtue of the consent decretal order dated the 9th day of June, 1902, made in the above suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 778 and Street Nos. 77-91, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Nagdevi Road, in the Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (355 5-9) three hundred and fifty-five and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Haridas Anandji and partly by the property of Khoja Nensey Parpia, on or towards the west by the property of Vassanji Anandjee, on or towards the north by the Nagdevi Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Khoja Nensey Parpia, and partly by a passage for sweepers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, the Receiver's Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1903.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, by Mappin and Webb and others, Indian carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, oil paintings, engravings, steel trunks, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, military baba saddle, English ice-box, key camera, 15 days English clock, D.-B. B.-L. 12-bore gun by Boswell, revolver, Quackenbush gun, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, nearly new, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, old China ornaments, lady's bicycle, etc., the property of Major E. J. LAMB.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M's Common Prison, Oomerkhadi, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order, plated-ware, sweet-toned trichord grand pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Son, London, steel engravings, water colours and oil-paintings, Italian figures, rich satsuma, large jars and vases, Jeypore marble idols and animal figures, Indian curios, strong-built victoria, showy bay gulf Arab horse, 3 sets single harness, windproof lamps, etc, the property of the late A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Superintendent H. M's Common Prison.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned dogs belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Close—

1 Bull-terrier bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel dog.

Sale of Taps and Dies, Leather Belting and Lace, Fire Pump, Fixed Knives, Rubber Suction Pipe, Asbestos Sheet, Cocoanut and Linseed Oil, etc.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Abdul Hossain Heptoola & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shreemunt Ganpatrao Kashirao Holkar of Indore.

1 box Chatwin's engineer's taps and dies, Whitworth thread, ¼ inch to 1½ inch, 1 box taps and dies, gas tread Chatwin make ½ inch to 2 inch, 1 fire pump, 2 rolls double leather belting 12 and 18 inches about 900lbs., 2 bundles 4 rolls single leather belting 1½ and 3 inches about 220lbs., 2 bundles leather lace about 225lbs., 2 bundles 5doz. fixed knives, 1 keg Hubbuck's white lead, 1 keg genuine Red lead about 1 cwt, 1 bundle rubber suction pipe 2½ inch by 25 feet, 1 bundle Asbestos sheet, 33lbs. 1 cask coal tar, 8 drums cocoanut oil and 2 drums boiled linseed oil, 1 box candles, Prices's 16oz 3 bundles Cotton waste No 1 about 3 cwt, 1 ghumel 3doz iron and galvanized bends, 1½ and 2 inches and 5½ doz, iron elbows, tees and sockets 1, 1½ and 2 inches

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, almyra, chest of drawer, meatsafe, clothes baskets, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cots, hat and book stand.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esabhoy Caderbhoy Savai—

1 case imitation gold thread, ex s. s. Weissenfels.
9 bales blue printing paper, ex s. s. Weissenfels.
12 cases mirror boxes, ex s. s. Lowenburg.
50 cases slate pencils, ex s. s. Neidenfels

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles by different makers.
2 first grade Premier gents bicycles,
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 circular glass double-seated brougham.
1 light dogcart.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 21 CASES DHOOTIES AND 10 CASES DRILLS

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned cases of piecegoods on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers, by order of their Banker, Mr. Kika Khooshal—

Ex s s Stanley Hall.
K. B. M. 837-8—2 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.
Ex s s Ettrickdale.
857-60—4 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.
Ex s s Clan Macleod.
1018-20—3 cases 48in. white tape bordered dhooties.
Ex s s City of Lucknow.
1598—1 case 41in. grey print silk bordered dhooties.
Ex s s Eden Hall.
1768-70—3 cases 42 and 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.
Ex s s Arabia.
1913-15—3 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.
Ex s s Eden Hall.
1973-75—3 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.
Ex s s Asia.
2187-88—3 cases grey tint silk bordered dhooties.
Ex s s Clan Macleod.
723-25—3 cases 25in. white drills.
929—1 case 25in. white drills.
Ex s s Austria.
1270—1 case 24in. white drills.
Ex s s Nubia.
128-88—5 cases 24in. dyed drills.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIK ALLY JANJEEKER STREET AND OLD JAMLEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heerjee Sevjee, Ghellabhai Samuldas and Damjee Veljee, trading under the name of Veljee Soonderjee, the transferees of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Atmaram Kaneba, and also on account and at the risk of Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1892, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Cursondas Vallubhdas of the other part, and in the transfer of mortgage, dated the 16th day of October, 1901, and made between the said Kaikhusru Burjorjee Choksi of the one part and the vendors of the other part, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Pragjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jetha), on or towards the south by the house of Gopal Hurrichand (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow), and on or towards the west by the Old Jamblee Street and which said peice or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 138 and new No. 1570 and Survey No. 743 and new Survey No. 2410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21 and new Street Nos. 23, 25 and 225, 303, and old Ward No. 1497, and new Ward No. 1163 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situated on the east side of Old Jamlee Street and the west side of Cooliywada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Cooliywada Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the south by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on or towards the west by the said old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and new No. 757 and old Survey No. 753 and new Survey No. 2418, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 65, Ward No. 1831, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tokaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LANDED PROPERTIES, at Green Street, near the Back of Bombay, and Custom House Road, opposite the Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. W. S. McClelland and the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. John Campbell, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Auction on the premises the following valuable properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY—All that freehold, message or dwelling house situate at Green Street, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Green Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077, and Street No. 14 16-18, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property secondly described, on or towards the south by Green Street, on or towards the east by property belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, and on or towards the west by the private passage and property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors:—

SECONDLY—All that freehold message or dwelling house situate at Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1067, and Street Nos. 46-48-50, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the north partly by property belonging to Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and partly by the Court yard belonging to Mirza Mahomed Malike Toozar, on or towards the south partly by property of H. H. the Aga Khan and partly by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the said Custom House Road, and on or towards the west by property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Private offers for the above properties will be considered.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. K. L. CROSBY, consisting of—

Silver necklace, bracelet and brooches, chains, pins, pencils, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, hand bags, opera and magnifying glasses, combs, pocket knives, laces, fans, folding chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 13/16 ex	= — 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1/16	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 5/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·51 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= ,,
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= ,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	= ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 43·30 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 31·30 do. Bombay.
,, 12·80 do. Madras.

Rs. 87·40 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received ·02 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 8·80 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 2·50 do. Bombay.
,, 1·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 12·60 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received ·02 per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 1,00,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
Finest New Zealand Mutton Tallow ... 33 6
Tone of Tallow auction flat.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3-10.
Linseed Bold 43. April-May, Sellers. Tone steady.
Coffee in New York 5 5-8.
Arrivals.—Steamers Tugela and Clan Cumming.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 5·34 — 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·18	5·20	5·23	5·23
—6	—6	—5	—5

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·22	5·13	4·86	4·64	4·59
—6	—2	—4	—4	—4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	29,000 bales.
Do. last year	16,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 ,,
Continent	10,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	10·25 — 20
Futures, month of March	9·86 — 30
Do. do. July	9·54 — 28

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4 — 1-16
Futures month of June	9·68 — 25
Do. September	9·90 — 20
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 4th March 1903:—

Cotton	22,694 bales.
Wheat	16,704 cwts.
Linseed	19,452 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	536 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,846 ,,
Poppyseed	50 ,,
Groundnuts	61 ,,
Castorseed	9,174 ,,
Rice	16,728 ,,
Myrabollams	4,854 ,,
Cottonseed	16,028 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T			1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do		do	170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		116 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98 4
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 8

Money Market —Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	7 8	
Forward April-May	7 8	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	to 5 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 13	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 3	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7 10	
Forward April-May	7 4	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22 1-2	
Forward April-May.	23 8	to 23 0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	34 0	to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	32 1-2	
25 ,, ,, ,,	32 0	
50 ,, ,, ,,	30 8	
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	29 4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	11,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·08	5·10	5·12	5·12
—10	—10	—11	—11

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·11	5·02	4·75	4·54	4·49
—11	—11	—11	—10	—10

COTTON.—The slump in prices in America and Liverpool has caused buyers locally to withdraw, awaiting further developments. In the meantime official quotations are R. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, and we hear of little doing in spot cotton at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	162	...	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	183	173	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	183	173	...	do.
Belati M. G	191	184	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170	do.
Damangaum PoolgaumMG.	199	191	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	199	191	...	do.
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	195	186	...	do.
Broach M. G.	231	224	217	do.
Bhownugger M G	209	199	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	206	196	180	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	do.
Westerns	...	...	206	do.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th March:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 25th February		30,17,000
Do. Government Silver on do do.		34,99,000
Total		65,16,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	...	
Do. do. Government	3,000	3,000
		65,19,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	22,70,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasure	10,00,000	32,70,000
Balance on evening of the 4th March	...	32,49,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	7,47,000
Silver held on account of the Government	25,02,000
	32,49,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	5,45,000
Bullion belonging to Government	14,56,000
	20,01,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINS—February 25, at Ootacamand, the wife of Lieut Colonel H L Hutchins, D I G, Supply and Transport, Madras Command, of a son.

STREATFEILD—February 28, at Bahraich, the wife of C A C Streatfeild, I C S, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—February 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of T E A Taylor, of a son.

VAUGHAN—March 2, at Suffry, Assam, the wife of W Vaughan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JAMES—February 22, at Chandipur, of pulmonary hemorrhage, Arthur Wildam James, of Salkia, aged 57 years.

RAINEY—February 28, at "Rainey Villa," Khulna, John Rudd Rainey, Zemindar of Khulna, aged 64.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m., Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 3-28m. 4-36a, Low water, 9-36m. 9-57a.
Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, Novelty Theatre, 6 p.m.
Indian Police Commission, New Secretariat.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The adjourned general meeting of the Club will be held in the Club Tent at 5. p. m. to-morrow, when members are particularly requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 9th instant

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.—Mrs. Besant will lecture at the Novelty Theatre to-day, Friday, at 6 p.m. Subject:—"The Value of Theosophy in the raising of India." The lecture is open to ticket-holders only, and there will be no admission after the lecture begins.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—In the report of the meeting of this company published on Monday it was stated that Mr. Muncherhaw Pestonjee had been appointed an auditor of the company, the name should have been Mr. Maneckshaw Pestonjee.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
Selection	Reminescences of England	Godfrey
Russian Mazurka	La Czarine	Ganne
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A GHARRYWALA'S FARE.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Barnett charged Vazeer Nasir, hack victoria driver No 942, with demanding more than legal fare from Miss Goodall. On Wednesday afternoon the complainant engaged the victoria of the accused in the Fort. The accused drove her in the Fort for about an hour and was paid ten annas, which was two annas more than the legal fare. The complainant then took a tram, and the accused not satisfied with what he got threw the money down on the ground and followed the complainant as far as Null Bazaar where she lodged a complaint before the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FISH BONE IN THE THROAT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Oomarcarry, regarding the death of Rosemary, a Native Christian woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was the wife of Joseph Fernandez and lived with him at Oomercarry. On Sunday last while having her meals she swallowed a fish bone, which stuck fast in her throat and this brought on fever. The next day the husband took her to the J. J. Hospital, but fearing an operation she returned home without being medically attended to. The next day, during the absence of her husband, Rosemary left home, and was subsequently seen jumping into the Baboola Tank. Yesterday her body rose to the surface of the water when it was removed by the police. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BURGLARY AT MATUNGA.—Cashinath Wasoodeo, a Bania school master, at present residing in Purandbari Health Camp at Matunga, has reported to Inspector Wilkins of the Bombay Police that his hut had been broken into some time during Tuesday night, and a box containing jewellery and bonds of the value of Rs. 3,856 stolen. The box was subsequently found in a neighbouring field and taken to Inspector Wilkins, who discovered that the bonds which were valued at Rs. 3,000 had remained in the box while the jewellery had disappeared. A Bhil, named Hathi Dinajee, who belonged to a gang of dacoits, was arrested on suspicion by Inspector Wilkins, and on further inquiry being made several articles of jewellery were recovered, leaving only Rs. 200 worth of property to be accounted for. The accused, Hathi Dinajee, was yesterday morning charged by Inspector Wilkins before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft. The Police applied for a remand which was granted.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Moonibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, who was alleged to have been stabbed on the neck with a knife by her husband Veljee Soonderjee on the morning of the 27th February. The evidence showed that the deceased arrived in Bombay about twenty days ago from her native country, and put up with one Oomersey in Janjiker Street. The same day she was married by "natra" to Veljee Soonderjee, a dealer in gunny bags. Since the marriage she had been complaining of unhappiness. About 5 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 27th ultimo, Moonibai was heard crying in her room, and on the neighbours going there they found the woman lying in bed bleeding from a cut on her neck. The police were informed and they removed Moonibai to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on the following day her dying deposition was recorded by the Presidency Magistrate. In her deposition she state that Veljee attempted to cut her nose off; and that she resisted. In struggle he cut her neck and inflicted other injuries, and then absconded. The police made inquiries and ascertained that Veljee had gone to Amalsar, a town in the district of Surat. A police Jamadar was despatched hitherto on the same day to arrest the man and bring him down to Bombay. The Jamadar on his arrival at the town found that Veljee was dead. It appears that on the day after his arrival from Bombay Veljee was attacked with plague, of which he died on the 1st instant, and that his body had been cremated. The Jamadar made inquiries, and after assuring himself of the truth of this statement, returned to Bombay. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Veljee since deceased.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	6	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	47	28	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	50	44	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	30	24	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	44	39	69
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	18	12	19
G Mahim and Worlee	13	16	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	22
Total	213	183	288
Total plague deaths to date	246,500	108,153	
Same date last year	154	134	251

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

REVOLT AT THE MILITARY SCHOOL.

MADAME HUMBERT AS A POPULAR HEROINE.

SWEATING IN CONVENTS.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 13.

THERE is a little cafe over the way from the Polytechnique, in the Latin Quarter, much favoured by the students of the Military School, which has been the scene of excited comment during the week. If it rested with the Polytechniciens, the Minister of War would not retain his portfolio for a single minute longer. It was really the "anciens," or second-year students, who counselled the "nouveaux" to resist the innovation of a written examination in mathematics. Now they feel a little sorry for their handiwork, and they have endeavoured to make amends by reversing their advice. To the second batch of sixty, who go up for their examination they have declared the necessity of a full and frank obedience to the new regulations. In this way they hope to regain the favour of the school authorities for the exiled students who are now working out their salvation as second-class drivers in the artillery. The young students of the art of war have responded loyally to the advice of their commandant, General Villien, who, in an Order of the Day, recalls them to a sense of their duty. He cites the case of the revolted gunners of Poitiers, now sent away in disgrace to Algeria, and insists that the duty of correction was more than ever incumbent upon the authorities when the persons concerned were not the more or less ill-instructed soldiery, but highly educated Polytechniciens who should have a more developed sense of their obligations. An article in the "Temps" ascribes the recent revolt at the school to a secret association amongst the collegians, and known by the suggestive name of the "Taupe," or mole. This underground society is likened to a lodge of Freemasons, which exacts the most implicit obedience of its neophytes and members. Its word is law, and the virtual ruler of the college is the president of the Taupe. Such is its power that even the authorities, we are assured, hesitate to come into conflict with it or to "discipline" its office-bearers. The article attributed to Marcel Prevost, who, it is well known, was once a Polytechnicien. However, it seems that his information is a little out of date. The Taupe certainly flourished exceedingly in the Rue Descartes, a few years ago, just as a kindred society known as the "Cornichon" held sway at St. Cyr, but the authorities were moved to suppress it, and since that day a declaration is exacted from all candidates for the school and a career in the army that they will not belong to such organization. Nevertheless there appears to be some evidence—notwithstanding the very formal denials of the heads of the schools interested—that it does exist in a modified form and makes its influence felt for good or ill upon the life of the student. Even the word "Taupin" alternates with that of "Pipo" to express, popularly, the Polytechnician. The title of Taupin, indeed, is of ancient origin and was borne by the soldiers of the militia under Charles VII.

Cut off, as they largely are, from the ordinary social intercourse during the years of their study, the members of the famous school in "the Quarter" form a class by themselves. They have even their own language, which is Hebrew to the uninitiated. It is a strange mixture of logarithms and scientific terminology more curious than the word-inventions of Balzac. The regulations of the school, even, are fashioned upon an ancient plan which heightens the effect of isolation from the ordinary world. Lunch is at nine o'clock in the morning, dinner at half-past two, and supper at nine at night, which are hours not at all in accord with French principles of eating. Every Wednesday morning there is a special dish prepared of "omelettes aux rognons," with which the student fortifies himself before proceeding upon his daily promenade. An especial legacy has been left to provide the school with this traditional omelette once a week. The quaintly-inspired benefactor was Laplace, who assisted in founding the school, and also the Ecole Normale. It is refreshing to find that the celebrated mathematician was so human as to interrupt his studies of the deviation in motion of Jupiter and Saturn, and of the eccentricities of comets, to concern himself with so terrestrial a subject as a breakfast omelette. Out of the evil of the past disturbances will no doubt come good for the school. It seems to be admitted that there is room for reform in the programme of studies exacted of the merry "Pipo." It is the combination of severe military exercises with brain work that appears so excessive to our young gentleman of the army. One hears there will be a modification of the course. Paris takes a special interest in its Polytechniciens, whose bright and picturesque uniform, surmounted by the waving cock's feather of the characteristic hat, add a note of gaiety to the public places of the city. And does it not remember that the Pipos have ever been found ready to defend the popular notions of liberty—rifle at shoulder—at the barricade? There is scarcely a picture painted representing these crises in the life of the nation which does not depict the young students in the forefront of the fight. Therefore, you will understand their claim upon public sympathy, though modern circumstances have established a certain gulf between the Faubourg and the school.

The Courts of Justice have been called upon to hear an action for defamation of character, which marks a strange development of the Humbert case. The "instruction" is dragging on interminably while the authorities are running after every hare let loose by a subtle defence. One of Mme. Humbert's creditors, at least, has grown tired of the law's delays, and has resolved upon an independent action. This is M. Cattani, the banker, whose principal house is at Alexandria. Now, it was precisely this financier who precipitated the affair, and who was instrumental in causing the flight of Therese and her relations to Spain. Allured by the glittering stories of the adventuress, he had made the substantial advance of £60,000 on the strength, presumably, of the phantom millions in the safe. Early in 1901 he became disquieted by the rumours that were in circulation as to the tangibility of the future, and he pressed for payment. For once Mme. Humbert did not play her creditor with her usual cleverness. Instead of negotiating a fresh loan to pay off the pressing debt, which was her usual practice in such cases, she was foolish enough to adopt menaces. M. Cattani is not a man to be menaced. He replied by a counter "coup." When Madame threatened to expose him for usury, the law in France strictly limiting the rate of interest to five per cent., M. Cattani set to work to establish a complete exposure of his debtor's fantastic story. It is generally believed that he inspired the articles and found the money for the campaign in the "Matin" that led to the unravelling of the Humbert-Daurignac plot. He was, however, actually arrested. The magistrate, in view of the notoriety of the case, insisted on explanations, and when the Humbert reply was ignominious flight, the action was struck out of the list. Now M. Cattani is playing his second stroke—a "proces en denonciation calomnieuse" against the chief actors in this extraordinary drama. It, indeed, constitutes a new complication. Such has been the number of actions and cross-actions during the last twenty years that has arisen out of the Crawford millions that there is hardly a lawyer of any standing at the Palais de Justice who has not been briefed for one side or the other. Even the Minister of Justice, M. Valle, was M. Cattani's counsel in his attempt to force the hands of Justice and bring about the arrest of the interesting operators. An important point is: How can the good or bad faith of either party be established until one has affirmed, judicially the non-existence of the brothers Crawford?

Mme. Humbert has become the heroine of the Parisians. After her appearance in court yesterday and to-day, there is hardly a Boulevardier who does not openly express the wish that she may emerge triumphant from her great case. She has fully maintained her reputation. Her calmness, her audacity, her defiance of her prosecutor, of the Bench and of all the world has fascinated the Press and the public. If it rested with the popular vote, she would be acquitted without a shadow of doubt. Not only has she made a consummate first appearance in this little curtain-raiser before the great piece, but she has captured in advance the critics. One was forced to admire her splendid assurance as she faced her accusers; one was almost carried away with the thought that she believed implicitly in the truth of the wonderful stories that have charmed money out of the pockets of hard-headed men of the world. "Tout Paris," which "assisted" at this first representation, is delighted with every detail of her performance. It revels in the distinction of her attire—a dress worthy of la Grande Therese. Even her southern peculiarities of speech it finds thoroughly piquant. Her attitude finds its most effective foil in the tameness of her fellow conspirators. Poor Maria, the eternal fiancee, as Paris has amusingly nicknamed her, was completely effaced by the brilliance of her sister, and as to Frederic Humbert, this pale young man who is no longer young, no one finds him the least interesting. It is Therese—and only Therese—premiere artiste of the Palais de Justice.

The case has had all the eclat of a theatrical first-night. And the audience was precisely of the kind that is attracted thereto. First of all, one had to arm oneself with a ticket to penetrate to the judicial chamber, and secondly, the audience was assorted as carefully as if the several entrances bore the familiar legends of the theatre: Stalls, Pit, and Boxes. Wives of Ministers were accommodated with special seats; even the magistrate with no cases to attend to were attracted by the spectacle, and lawyers and journalists and actresses, and all the elements of the world of Paris, were glad to find as much as standing room in the packed court. One feels sorry for M. Mouthon. It was he who first unveiled Isis in the columns of the "Matin," and yet to this hour he has never set eyes on the goddess. He tells us this morning of his misadventure. He had to take up his quarters on the floor, so that he never got so much as a momentary view of Therese. Cruel destiny! He had for his near neighbour "Gyp," who was doubtless finding material for her next novel in the defendants and in the public in court. The novelist was, however, not altogether pleased with her neighbourhood, and from time to time, when the flood of humanity carried the journalist, as a log on the tide, against her, addressed him in these terms: "Monsieur vous etes un muffle." To one used to the rigorous etiquette of British courts, there was also amusement to be found in the gallantry of the presiding magistrate, who, before the case commenced, personally conveyed the ladies to their appointed seats. When a few minutes later he appeared on the bench in judicial cap and robes, it served to heighten one's appreciation of the theatrical elements of the case. For the moment, at least, it remains a matter of wonderment why the action was ever brought. It is difficult to see what advantage can accrue to the prosecution even if it gains the verdict. As to Mme. Humbert, she has partially, at all events, realized her threat to make uncomfortable revelations. At least one person high in authority has felt the obligation resting upon him to explain his role. Indeed, the effect of these two days of the trial upon the public is to make it shout "Well played!" to the chief villain of the piece. That is already something in a country where popular sentiment is not excluded from the highest tribunals.

There is proceeding at Nancy a trial which discloses a terrible condition of things in the Convent of the Good Shepherd at that place, and the need for inspection of religious houses where girl labour is employed. The Bishop of Nancy, Mgr. Turinaz, in denouncing to Rome the proceedings in the Convent unhesitatingly described them as "the Crimes of the Good-Shepherd Nuns." His indignant protests were endorsed by five Archbishops (Bourges, Besancon, Sens, Lyons, and Aix), and fifteen bishops (Annecy, Chartres, Dijon, Nimes, Clermont, Aire, Troyes, Saint-Die, Grenoble, Lucon, Moutiers, Digne, Verdun, and Frejus); in fact, wherever Good Shepherd sweating establishments exist. Rome, however, was too worldly-wise to quarrel with its own bread and butter, and Mgr. Turinaz received a reply from Cardinal Masella that he had no locus standi justifying his "interference." Fortunately the present French Government, backed up by an awakened public opinion, is a small respecter of ecclesiastical privileges. Mgr. Turinaz's indictment was published in the "Analecta Romana," where a French journalist noticed it. An interpellation followed in the Chamber of Deputies. Some time before this a former inmate, or rather "prisoner," of the Nancy Good Shepherd House, Mademoiselle Leccanet, brought an action for damages against the "Good-Shepherd." She asked £800 in return for her lost health and eyesight. The nuns managed to burke an inquiry, and the Civil Tribunal dismissed her suit, but the Nancy Court of Appeal ordered an inquiry to be made into her allegations. The Bishop of Nancy was struck by the circumstances that the Good-Shepherd, whose accounts submitted to him showed no surplus, was, nevertheless, making extensive investments in real estate, and was erecting expensive buildings. The mother superior confessed that the accounts were "cogged" (in order to conceal the wealth of the order). The following are some passages of the Bishop's report to Rome: "It is the work of the girls that enriches the Order" . . . "There is not to be found in the whole country an employer, even an atheist, who sweats his people as abominably as these nuns who pretend to take the girls out of charity." . . . "these crimes are certainly committed in all the Good-Shepherd establishments. What demonstrates it is that notwithstanding all my denunciations, the Provincial and Mother Superior General defend and approve the "Nancy nuns."

The nuns set the girls to grow vegetables, which were sold at the market. Madame Blanchard (21st witness, Nancy) deposes: "I was 15 1-2. We were five in the garden, the youngest 14 and the oldest 25. In summer we were digging by five o'clock, and at nightfall we were sent to do sewing." The Good-Shepherd nuns boast they give their pupils an education. This is another falsehood. Madame Lazarus (20th witness, Nancy) deposes: "My father put me at the Good-Shepherd at the age of ten to get rid of me. I knew neither how to read or write nor the names of the week days. When I left eight years later I was in exactly the same state of ignorance. My husband taught me." Madame Lefranc (11th witness, Paris) says: "I was for 17 years at the Good-Shepherd, from 1871 to 1887. I had great trouble in getting out. I did not write home because the nuns had not taught me to read or write, and they persuaded me I was an orphan. Yet my father and mother were still alive. I was 6 1-2 years old when I came. I was put at once to open-work embroidery. It appears that my grandmother tried several times to see me, but was denied admission. I learnt only on leaving the Convent at the age of 22 1-2 that I had relatives. The nuns said I was one of their best hands, and they would not let me go. At the age of 14 I tried to run away, and by way of punishment was put with the unfortunates. When I left they gave me £4. Until then I had never seen money. I did not know what a halfpenny meant. I had never heard of salt or pepper. The day I left Sister Mont-Carmel told me that my parents had paid for my board up to the age of 17 at the rate of 35 francs a month." The task-mistress-in-chief of the Good-Shepherd was a nun who was called Mother Mont-Carmel. Abbe Dedun deposes: "The nuns were as a rule upright, and were pained at everything they saw. Only they were powerless. If a nun took the part of the girls she was sent away. The Mother Superior, Saint-Iraenius, was a veritable Pacha, and sister Mont-Carmel was her right hand." As regards food, the Abbe Dedun says that there was enough, only it was of inferior quality, bread every day and meat twice a week. Mlle. Laurent (21st witness, Paris) deposed: "In twenty-two years spent at the Good-Shepherd I never tasted roast meat; only meat boiled to rags. I often cried from hunger. At the age of 12 for not finishing my work I used to be put on bread-and-water diet. On leaving the Convent I was so worn out that I was laid up for six months at the hospital, and was unable to work for three years. What was the case of the two plaintiffs? They have given 27 and 22 years of their lives to the Good Shepherd without remuneration. During a quarter of a century they have worked and overworked themselves, losing their health and their sight. And when they could work no longer they were, like sucked oranges, thrown on the street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R G Dogge, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,680 tons, Captain W H Hood, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 4,704 tons, Captain T Lintig, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Haxby, 2,252 tons, Captain H Upperton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 21st February in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2,522 tons, Captain C R Longden, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,468 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 3rd March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W Grant, Mr J Black, Rev D O Fox, 3 natives and 40 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 752 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Marryat, Miss Davis, Mr Fernand, Mr Dorville, Dr and Mrs Peter Cordeiro and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, Captain J W Shanklin, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, experienced during the voyage strong wind and high sea in the Bay of Biscay and then Mediterranean sea, thence fair weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
B	Thorndale	1851	MacDonald	Hull	16-3	M M & Co
C	Inveric	3113	Kennedy	Dunk'rk	7-3	T M & Co
D&E	Putiala	1121	Hirst	Zanzibar	6-3	M M & Co
F	Lalpoora	2121	Cooper			M M & Co
G	Naderi	1165	Little	R S Ports	7-3	B & F's & Co
K	Vienna	2553	White	Havre	6-3	W & A G & Co
M	Reichstag	1329	Oswald	Zanzibar	6-3	A Strandes
N	Kurrachee	2117	Liddle	Liverpool	7-3	W & A G & Co
O	Croxdale	1808	Fothergill	Trieste	1-3	M M & Co
P	Alexandria	2194	Jones	Liverpool	14-3	P M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	760	Esmail	Gulf Ports	5-3	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Kalibia	3147	Tait	Marseilles	10-3	W & A G & Co
4	Ballaarat	2861	Summers	China	11-3	P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2732	Bennett	China	25-3	P & O Co
7	Courtfield	2874	Shelcroke	Marseilles	14-3	R Bros
8	Weissenfels	2522	Von Freedon	Karachi	12-3	G & Co
9	Indra	3213	Wilkes	Genoa	14-3	K M & Co
10&11	Drachenfels	4704	Lintig	Calcutta	6-3	G & Co
12&13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	7-3	P & O Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

E Castle	1634	Pugh	Hull	11-3	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Haxby s	Upperton	Mauritius, Feb 21
	Kerbella s	Hodgson	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, &c
	Dagfred s	Milburg	Bangkok, &c
	Pasha s	Elliott	Karachi
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Pekin s	London	Yokohama
	Stanley Hall s	Hood	Karachi
	Chilka s	Dogge	Rangoon

The steamer Drachenfels, Captain Lintig, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Haxby, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Asia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's s s Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 21st February arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

The N. Y. K steamer Kiashin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kurrachee s—8000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 450 cwt wheat sweepings, 150 cwt mustardseed 200 bags rice and 150 cwt gram Hurry Canjee

Asia s—300 bales hemp N Futehally and Co

Kalibia s—94 bales wool B Hurbham; 22 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 20 bales wool Ezra Y Turkee

FOR GLASGOW.

Kalibia s—64 bales wool Tyabjee and Co

FOR LONDON.

Calidonia s—1 bale skins W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales aloe fibre H A Mahomed; 637 cwt cottonseed W Becher; 67 cases black tea M M B Afshar; 1 pot rosa oil H B Pudumjee

FOR HULL.

Egremont Castle s—50 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 776 cwt myrabolams Ebjee Omersey; 2600 cwt cottonseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 4072 cwt cottonseed W Becher

FOR HAVRE.

Vienna s—1600 bales cotton Prier de Sacoe and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Haxby s—110 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt maize Tata and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Courtfield s—329 cwt linseed and 251 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

Inveric s—150 cwt Colombo roots and 175 cwt turmeric M J Joomabhoy and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Kalibia s—3999 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Indra s—610 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 800 cwt gingelly seed A Blaschek and Co; 400 tons old iron Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR BARCELONA.

Kalibia s—300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

1261—Tyabjee and Co.—Vulubdas Jairam and other vs. Narronji Pudmanud and others—Matubhai J and M

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1232-01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Lukshminarayan and others vs Damji Heerji—Motobhoy J and M

1245-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kaikobad Cursetjee Powala vs Sorabji Pestonji Darocwalla—Bicknell M and M.

1256-01—Wadia and G—Bai Jamnabai vs Morarji Anandji and others—Little and Co.

1234-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vulubhdas Sewjee & another vs Ludha Premji and others—Mandhawji V.

1237—Bhaishanker K and G—Kumarsparam S Daruswami Tyer vs Pestonji Jamasji Pasha and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1238-01—Crawford H and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginald Murraj—Jhakoredas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Commercial Cause.

653-02—Malvi H and M—Jewan Vurjung and others vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Oomer—Diksnit and D—Part heard.

577-00—Smitham B and N—Gordhandas [illegible] Girdharlal vs Jumnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S v M.

Long Causes.

973253-9-01—Kanga and P—Kishonlal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeychund—Payne G S and M. (For postponement.)

193-7632-01—Kanga and P—Hurdutrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jeyound—Payne G S and M. (For postponement.)

372-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and S and K S Mehta.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookhal D and J.

115-02—Crawford H and Co—C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kasandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Soraji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowanidas Raghunath and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and another—Bicknell M and M.

74-02—Thakordas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Laiji Veerji—Cheetnis and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichand Soonderlal vs Goswami Shri Narsinglalji Maharaj—Mansookhlal J and H.

40-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lookmandas and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.

796-01—Little and Co—Perozshaw Rustomji Kanbatta vs D Shapurji Postwalla—Jamsetjee and R.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary suit for dismissal of caveat.

2-30—D D Romer—Abu com ya bin Fakirmij a vs Hawa bibi wife of Mahomed Ismaji Coor—In person.

Long Cause.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

2385-02—Payne G S and M—Abdoolla Joosub Abba and other vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehman—Little and Co—Part heard.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Beher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and others Mulee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajji Joosub Nooran and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S R Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—[illegible] Tokersey and others vs Mungirram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anandjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and R Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandor—Bhaishanker K and G.

405-02—In person—[illegible] Luxmibai widow vs Raghunandas Bisheshwer Panday and other—Edgelow G and W.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903.

THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.

THE literature of the Andamans is steadily growing. December last we were given Dr. Alcock's "Naturalist in Indian Seas" wherein these remarkable islands received a large share of attention from Dr. Alcock. Mr. Boden Kloss now offers us the narrative of his cruise in the schooner Terrapin, which is entitled "In the Andamans and Nicobars." With Dr. W. L. Abbott, Mr. Kloss made a cruise in a 40-ton Singapore-built teak schooner for the purpose of obtaining good representative collections of natural history and ethnological subjects for the National Museum, Washington, U. S. A. But besides natural history and ethnology there is much to attract the reader. Of the latter day immigrants and involuntary settlers in these islands we learn enough from the reports of Colonel Temple, but Mr. Kloss has much to tell us of the aborigines, who years ago gave a very lively greeting in the shape of a shower of arrows to all comers. Of the islands themselves he also gives a life-like description which will be welcomed. Throughout the Archipelago, he tells us, the scenery is of exceeding beauty. The picturesquely undulating surface is clad everywhere, save where artificial clearings have been made, with the most luxuriant jungle, for, situated within the tropics, with a fertile soil, and a climate that for two-thirds of the year is somewhat moist, the islands are covered from hill-top to sea-beach with an unbroken mantle of dense vegetation, rendered almost impenetrable by cane-brakes and undergrowth of rattans and other creepers. All along the shores are either stretches of yellow sand or brilliant green mangroves, and the seas round the islands are of the clearest water imaginable. The coast-line is everywhere deeply indented, and affords a number of deepwater harbours and other anchorages where complete shelter can be found for large ships in all weathers and seasons. Mr. Kloss made acquaintance with most of these ; his schooner put into them for the purpose of landing exploring parties, and Mr. Kloss besides revelling in the natural beauties of the islands seems generally charmed with them. He finds the climate agreeable though equatorial in uniformity, improving, however, in any locality as the forest is cleared away. The Andamans are of volcanic origin, but lie just outside the line of activity and, with the Nicobars, occupy the same position with regard to the volcanic track as to the chain of islands west of Sumatra.

In the thirteenth century Marco Polo wrote : "Angamanain is a very large island. The people are without a king, and are idolators and no better than wild beasts. All the men of this island have heads like dogs and teeth and eyes likewise ; in fact, in face they are just like mastiff dogs. They have a quantity of spices ; but they are a most cruel generation and eat everybody they can catch not of their own race. They live on flesh and rice and milk, and have fruits different from ours." The Andamanese is not one of the most beautiful of God's creatures, but in Marco Polo's time evidently they wore masks or deliberately disfigured themselves. If not, we must believe that Marco Polo lied if he said he had ever landed on the shores of these islands. Master Cæsar Frederike, in 1563, described the islands as being "inhabited by wild people, and they call those islands the islands of Andemaon and their people savage or wild because they eat one another. Also these islands have war, one with another, for they have small barques, and with them they take one another and eat one another ; and if by evil chance any ship be lost on those islands, as many have been, there is not one man of those ships that escapeth uneaten or unslain. These people have not any acquaintance with any other people, neither have they trade with any, but live only on such fruits as the islands yield." The Nicobars used to pay tribute of a certain number of human bodies annually to the Andamans according to a seventeenth century Italian writer, and in 1700 Captain Alexander Hamilton in his "Account of the East Indies" said the Andamans were all inhabited by cannibals, who were so fearless that they would swim off to a boat if she approached near the shore and attack her with their wooden weapons, "notwithstanding the superiority of numbers in the boat and the advantages of missive and defensive arms of iron, steel, and fire." In their raids against the Nicobarese the people of the Andamans were invariably successful, for the former were not fighting men—until at last they armed themselves, and, gathering together, gave battle to the invaders and utterly defeated them. All the ancient history of the islands is open to considerable doubt, except that the people were cannibals, and that they regarded every foreigner as an enemy. Even so recently as forty years ago they were described in a Government Resolution as savages, and they undoubtedly lived up to their reputation.

The East India Company at the close of the eighteenth century established the penal station on the Andamans. But the new settlement proved so unhealthy that it was abandoned ; the prisoners being transferred to Penang and the troops which had guarded them to Bengal. More than half a century elapsed before the Andamans again became the field of Government activity. In 1857 steps were taken to repress the outrages practised by the Andamanese on shipwrecked crews who had landed on the islands, and after the Mutiny it was decided to re-establish a convict settlement. Dr. Mouat went as the head of a Commission to examine the islands and select a suitable locality, and this he did, choosing Port Blair as the most likely locality. The islands were formally annexed, and though at first the death-rate was excessive, in ten years, at the outside, it fell to normal limits. The pacification of the natives proceeded apace, and to-day they are not much worse than their neighbours. The Nicobarese were ever a more tractable people than the Andamanese. Master Frederike in 1564 said they would never go on to his ship for anything they could do ; neither would they take money for their fruit, but they would truck for old shirts or old linen breeches. These were let down to them by means of ropes and so much fruit as they thought the things were worth they would make fast to the rope to be hauled back in return. A few years later they were sufficiently advanced to board vessels with which they wished to trade. They were Mahomedans by religion and Sir James Lancaster in 1602 reported that they had priests who were "all apparalled, but close to their bodies, as if they had been sewed in it and upon their heads a pair of horns turning backwards." Their faces were painted green and they wore artificial tails, a survival doubtless of the practice which Marco Polo so ill-described when he spoke of them as possessing the heads and features of dogs. Moravian missionaries went amongst them in the eighteenth century, but they do not appear to have laboured with much success, and before British annexation the Danes attempted to colonise the islands by missionary effort. This attempt also proved abortive, and it was left to the British to turn the islands to good account. Mr. Kloss tells his story wonderfully well and the interest never flags.

SIR A. MACDONNELL AND IRELAND. How much the changed order which now appears to have set in for Ireland is due to the inspiration which induced the Government to call in the aid of an Irishman of sympathy and great administrative experience it is difficult to tell. But that Sir Antony Macdonnell has impressed his mark upon the Irish Executive for the permanent good of the country of his birth cannot be denied. If it be given to him to bring the rulers and the ruled in Ireland together by a wiser and more sympathetic administration than the country has yet known it will be the crowning achievement of a career of singularly distinguished service for the Empire. Much will depend upon how far he has been able to shape the promised Land Bill to the views of the landlords and tenants. In a speech the other day more practical and statesmanlike than, unhappily, are the majority of the contributions to the discussion of Irish affairs, the Under Secretary for Ireland referred with sympathy to the conclusions of the Land Conference and their good augury for the future of the country. The agreement of the landlords and the tenants and many other encouraging signs in the state of Ireland enabled him to take an exceedingly hopeful view of the country's prospects. With his Indian career behind him it would be strange if the demand for peasant proprietorship as a remedy of agrarian discontent did not receive a favourable hearing from Sir Antony Macdonnell, but it would be stranger still if he did not point out the dangers that in his experience have led to the ruin of agriculturists who have been suddenly invested with the sole rights of ownership in their land. With an undisciplined peasantry the temptation is great to barter away their possessions, while a series of bad seasons may entangle the best in a maze of debt which may ultimately lead to the sacrifice of part or the whole of the holding. Such has been the experience in India, where during the last few years legislation has been directed to remedy the evils that have arisen from a too generous gift of property in land. If the Irish peasant, having gained possession of his holding is after a time to pass again by a process of debt, mortgage and foreclosure into the position of a tenant, but at the mercy of a "gombeen man" or money-lender instead of the old time landlord, his last state will be worse than the first. We have hopes, however, that such will not be the case. The Irish peasant has been disciplined by landlordism. He has had to struggle through long seasons of distress to meet the demands of the landowner. His children when they have not been driven far abroad have often been compelled to make annual trips to England to earn the rent. The "Irish harvester" is a familiar figure in the agricultural districts of England. In a word the Irish agriculturist has been trained in the severest of schools to the virtue of thrift, and it is not likely that the habits so inculcated will be immediately or very soon replaced by ways of extravagance.

It may be, however, that a newer generation may be less provident than their forbears, and, therefore, it may be advisable that, as Sir Antony suggests, the lessons of other countries should not be unheeded. But the Irish peasant is not the Indian peasant, his family customs do not lead to the splitting up of holdings, and his social usages do not impose the burden on him that is the case with the cultivator in India. He has no duty to his ancestors more sacred than to preserve the family roof tree, and it has been his determination to stick to it at all hazards that has produced the most painful incidents in the modern history of Ireland. Sir Antony Macdonnell knows these things ; but he urges that to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and he is naturally anxious that in Ireland there should not be a repetition of the occurrences that have attended systems of unrestricted peasant proprietorship in other countries. He wants to see the principles which in the Punjab and in Bombay have been applied for the salvation of the cultivators exercised for the benefit of the Irish agriculturists, and he hopes that the Government will see "the necessity of saving the future yeomen from usury and from themselves," holding that this can be done without substantial diminution of the rates of peasant proprietorship. There is a greater agreement between the views of Sir Antony Macdonnell and avowed "Land Nationalizers" like Mr. Michael Davitt than many people may imagine. The main difference is one of terms, and the Irish cultivator will not object any more than his Indian congener who has been so treated, if with all the privileges of ownership he is also given the protection of the State to prevent him lightly losing them. That some proposal of this nature, modified according to the special circumstances, will be found to form part of the new Land Bill Sir Antony's speech would seem to indicate. There are signs that some controversy may centre on the financial proposals of the Bill, a forecast of the measure having stated that instead of a grant from the British treasury by way of a bonus to the landlords, the period of purchase will be extended. It is to be hoped, however, that a difference on this issue will not have the effect of wrecking a measure which is of such fair promise for peace and future prosperity in Ireland. After the land question has been settled the development of the country may have a chance. It will not suffice to give the farmer freedom to make the best use of his land ; he must have markets for his produce, and on this point Sir Antony Macdonnell made some timely observations. He urged the railway companies to do all they could to assist the farmer, for, without improved communications and cheap transit, Irish agriculture, in face of foreign competition, could not be put on a sound basis. Fortunately there are gratifying signs of a desire among all parties to co-operate in the effort to aid the material prosperity of the country, and it is no exaggeration to say that within the last hundred years there has never been a fairer prospect before Ireland than now presents itself.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE death rate of the city during the past week, although it shows another serious increase, is perhaps not so alarming as the rate for the previous week, the health of the city, apart from the presence of plague, small-pox, and measles, being fairly good. The total mortality last week was 2,069 against 1,729 for the corresponding week in the preceding year, but was lower than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years which works out at 2,240. Plague accounts for 1,297 deaths, the number of deaths from that cause during the corresponding week last year being 856 and the mean in the same weeks for the five years being 957. Deaths from small-pox and measles, on the other hand, happily show a noticeable decline. Phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system also show a decline, being 242 against 342 for the corresponding week last year, and 468 the mean for the five years. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the health of the city during the past week was the abnormally low mortality from fevers, which was only 39 as compared with 173 for the corresponding period last year and 206 the lustral mean. The plague mortality was felt most severely in Byculla where 104 people died of the disease during the week. Kamatipura, Worli, Umarkhadi, and Khetwadi also suffered severely from the epidemic. The death rate amongst the Jains continues abnormally high, being for the past week 313·86 per thousand per annum. The European community suffered 5 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 21·18 per thousand per annum.

SIR Allan Arthur, who has been serving on the Railway Commission to consider the question of communication with Ceylon, has returned to Calcutta from Madras.

RUSSIAN goods are now said not to have preferential treatment under the new Persian customs tariff. The duty on tea is equivalent to three and a half annas per pound, and on indigo to Rs. 2-10 per maund.

THE balloting at the Bombay Millowners' Association yesterday for a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the election of Mr. Sassoon J. David, of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., agents, David Mills Co. Ld. and Standard Mills Co. Ld.

SIR MICHAEL and Lady Hicks-Beach arrived in Madura on Saturday, and a local correspondent states us that "the distinguished visitors did the sights with a zest and thoroughness remarkable at the fag end of a long Indian tour. Sir Michael was much interested in the local weaving and dyeing industry, and purchased over Rs. 10[illegible] worth of different patterns of manufactured cloths. The party left the same day for Tuticorin, en route to Colombo."

YESTERDAY the Indian Police Commission commenced its sitting in Bombay and a number of witnesses were examined including Mr. Gell, the Acting Police Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Foard, the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police and Sir Edward Cox, the Assistant Inspector General. The evidence seemed to point to the fact that it would be desirable to have in Bombay an officer with duties and powers corresponding to those of the Inspectors-General of Police of other provinces, and that a revised scale of pay was necessary.

ABOUT 10 p.m. on the 26th ultimo the Fourth Officer of the s. s. Rhein (which arrived at Colombo the following morning) who was on the bridge, observed a lady passenger climb on to the railing on the first-class deck and throw herself overboard. Two life-buoys, with lights, were immediately thrown over and the ship put about and stopped. A boat was lowered and search made for the passenger, but without success. The lady was Miss Spring, about 23 years of age, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, of Sydney, whom she had accompanied to England. She was appearently in excellent health and spirits up to a day or two before the tragedy, when she complained of the heat.

IN connection with plague measures in the United Provinces, a Government Resolution is published recognising that the time has come when the disease must be handed back to the Medical Department to be dealt with through the ordinary channels. This is the natural outcome of the recent abolition of railway inspections with their special staffs and camps. Plague has now got to be met, district by district, like any other epidemic, and the natural authority is the chief of the Department under whom the Civil Surgeons of each district work. To strengthen his hands a special assistant has been given him with the title of Chief Plague Officer : and this post has been conferred on Major Chaytor White, the present Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The energies of the District Staff will therefore no longer be distracted by having to correspond with two offices. The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, will be freer for his work as consultative officer to Government, as well as to deal efficiently with such special gatherings as that of Hurdwar which fall within his proper charge.

FOR some time past the Central London Railway have had in hand a scheme to introduce hydraulic lifts on the "Tube," as they have found the electric lifts more costly than profitable. The first of the new lifts has just been completed at Shepherd's Bush. As soon as the necessary alterations can be made, hydraulic lifts will be placed in operation all along the line.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MŒURS.

IV.

THE evening had far advanced. The Duke was long coming. While expectant eyes were turned towards the door there entered Catherine Ginori on the arm of Francesco Nasi. Next to Louisa Strozzi. Catherine was the most agreeable lady in Florence. No wonder that she was in the course of time the innocent cause of Alexander losing his senses and his life. She was thirty-three. Ovid sings of this as the age when woman's worth is greatest. Hers was not the most regular of faces but her freshness was extraordinary. The features bespoke sincerity and sweetness. Her smile expressed goodness of heart, her words, fidelity. Such was Catherine Soderini the wife of Helrico Ginori, the friend of Michelangelo and of Cellini. As a child she had always heard art discussed and had become very clever. As a child her love for the poet Louis Alamanni began and lasted all her life. She was not able to marry him because of his adventures. Surrounded by the poets Berni, Grazzini, and Ariost during his residence in Florence they inspired in her a taste for letters. She talked well. Certain young men who sought relief in study and had given up arms for the muses gathered round her. Alamanni had to go into exile for having conspired against Cardinal Jules de Medici—afterwards Pope Clement VII—while governing Florence. He had to betake himself to France to Francis I. who charged him with a mission for Charles V. Francesco Nasi was a prudent and moderate youth endowed with a loftiness of mind rarely equalled. To gifts of nature were added those of education received by few, for few fathers loved their sons as passionately as Alexander did his. Knowing that there were a thousand ways by which instruction may be drawn from books from men and from events, he charged himself with giving his son the education of the heart. Humane and just, but firm and incorruptible, had the father—Alexander Nasi—lived in the days of the Roman Emperors, he would have resembled the stoic senator Thrasyus Patus, who set his face against Nero's tyranny, and who glows in bright colours on the immortal pages of Tacitus. The father and son were always to be seen together about town, till the former, struck down by an incurable malady, had to keep in doors. Like all high minded youths, Francesco was zealous for the liberation of Florence in 1527 from the vile subjection of Cardinal di Cortona in the name of Pope Clement VII. But his ardour cooled, and he had withdrawn from public affairs and took to nursing his father. He was a friend of the Strozzis, and his good sense and large heart had drawn him not only to Luisa, but was appreciated by her mother too The minister Muscettola esteemed him for his worth and delighted in his company.

It was past midnight, when the horse litter of the Duke was sighted entering the court yard. Filippo with his sons hurried to receive him. But Madonna Clarice did not stir. She remained where she was with her daughter Luisa and her friend Catherine Ginori. She was determined not to obey her husband even when he desired her to go forward to meet the Duke. The ladies were on tip-toe to watch their first meeting when her son Leone entered all aflame to tell his mother that the Duke had sent an excuse. "And who with ?" "His Valet Giomo." Considering that so many nobles had flocked to the ante-chamber with their link-boys to receive the Duke, Giomo would have given his message there and departed. But he who was to play the part of Don Michel, the famous Tigellinus of Borgia-Stappel, came into the ball-room to deliver his embassy. After this the dance commenced, but the party thinned away and broke up in no time. The next morning at sunrise the Duke suddenly left for Rome with Giomo and the Hungarian body-guard.

THE GARDENS OF ST. MARK.

Not far from the cloister of the Dominicans of St. Mark and in the neighbourhood of their mansion the Medicis had a large garden. Here Lorenzo the Magnificent, delighted to collect statues, bas-reliefs, and all sorts of antique fragments that came to him by inheritance or by acquisition. This garden plays in the history of the Renaissance the role of the plane-trees of Academus where Plato taught philosophy. It was the rendezvous of sculptors, painters, musicians, and poets. Stretched on lawns under the shades of pines, some discoursed to the soft murmur of fountains, while others designed or sketched from models. It was here, towards the year 1490, that a man of forty and a lad of fourteen happened to meet. The lad was busy copying the head of a faun. Is it an old one ? asked the man who was small, ugly, ill-built, his face lit with a friendly smile habitual to him. He wore a sort of dressing gown of violet velvet trimmed with fur, but very plain and had a sort of jockey cap on. His shoes were like slippers, and at his girdle he carried neither sword nor dagger. Yes, said the lad. He ought then to have lost some teeth. The lad saw the justness of the remark and asked, Are you a sculptor ? No. A painter ? No. An architect ? No. Then who are you ? I am Lorenzo de Medici. And how do you call yourself asked he to the lad. Michelangelo Buonarotti. Lorenzo divined the man in the child. He gave him a room in his palace, admitted him to his table, and treated him as his own son. Michelangelo personifies the grandeur and the decadence of Florence even as the idea of the sovereign renaissance and of the universal domination of Rome becomes incarnate in Raphael under Popes Jules II. and Leo X. There are natures which rise to the height of their ambitions. There are others who are grand in what they despise. Raphael, it is said, aspired to the Cardinal's hat. Fancy Michelangelo canvassing by indirect means for the purple ! What Pope would have dared offer it him ? And yet it was a most elastic epoch. The men and women of the time had in their relations a liberty of behaviour wholly peculiar. In general they married as little as possible, and no disgrace weighed on natural children. Legitimacy was nowhere less taken into account than in the house of the Medicis. It is this probably which made Mirabeau say : there has been but one mesalliance in my family, that of the Medicis. The taste for marriage not being a la mode then among artists. Michelangelo, Titian, and Leonardo da Vinsi died bachelors.

MICHELANGELO AND THE POPES JULES II AND LEO X.

The fame of the great Florentine was much bruited abroad and Pope Jules II invited him to Rome. They were a strange pair. The Pope was choleric the artist snappish, answering at times with a grunt. Rugged to his feet was the road by which he had climbed. Hence his curly ways, ways of the wild boar who would return to his woods. One day he runs to the Vatican and wishes to see the Pope. The groom of the Chambers will not let him in, he must have patience. He returns home furious, sells his moveables to the Jews and takes post horses for Florence that very night. Jules despatches troopers after him. Couriers follow. But the artist remains inflexible. Grumbling and grunting he reaches Florence. The Seignory gives an order of extradition. He refuses to obey. He will take refuge in Constantinople where the Sultan has invited him to build a bridge over the Bosphorus. But the Pope follows him to Bologna. They persuade him to meet his Holiness there. He goes, and his feet are scarcely out of the stirrups when they lead him to the Pontiff at the Palace of the Sixteen. Introduced, he kneels to beg pardon. The Pope looks at him askance with an angry countenance. And here the scene inclines to the burlesque. The Bishop charged with presenting Michelangelo, admits that such men as he were ignorant and understood nothing beyond their art. At this the Pope's fury was setablaze, and veering round he fell with his stick on the Bishop saying, "You ignoramus ! how dare you say, what we dare not, to the man." The usher in waiting had to drive the Bishop out with blows. The Pontiff peevish, disputatious, pitching into everybody, the man of genius holding up his head, and poking his finger between the tree and the bark is a comedy a la Moliere or rather a la Cimarosa as we are in Italy. Jules had worked for the papacy. Leo X who succeeded him worked for his family.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VALUE OF GIBRALTAR.

PROPOSED EASTERN HARBOUR.

COST NOT JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Bowles, said that the great expense which a harbour east of Gibraltar would entail was not justified by the requirements of Imperial Defence.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE TIE OF TRADE.

FIRM BASIS OF GOOD RELATIONS.

Speaking at a banquet of the Association of Chambers of Commerce the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, emphasised the strong ties uniting the French and British whose annual trade was eighty millions sterling. It was impossible he said, to find any question dividing them.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON FOR THE FAR EAST.

VISIT TO PERSIAN GULF.

It is reported at Aden that the Russian Squadron which has just sailed thence for China will probably visit the Persian Gulf.

NEW YORK COTTON SPECULATIONS.

EXCITEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE.

There is great excitement on the New York Cotton Exchange. Selling orders are the heaviest since the attempted corner of 1896, and are estimated at 800,000 dollars.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE ON GALKAYU.

The Somaliland column is advancing on Galkayu, and has arrived unopposed at Debit where the lines of communication end.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The Pope is suffering from cold and has been ordered a complete rest for a few days.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL VOTES.

FIVE BATTLESHIPS TO BE BUILT.

The American Congress has adjourned after passing naval votes agreed to in a conference of both Houses amounting to 81,877,000 dollars, including a grant to construct five battle-ships, but no cruisers, as recently mentioned.

NEW LONDON POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Colonel Sir V. Blanford, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has retired, and is succeeded by Assistant Commissioner Henry, formerly in Indian employ.

THE LANCE ABOLISHED.

An Army order which has been issued abolishes the lance except for ceremonial and recreative purposes.

[It is doubtful if this order will be applied to India.]

THE EASTERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to a question, stated that notice has been given to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies to terminate the mail contracts to India, the East, and Australia on the 31st January, 1905. The question of future requirements is being carefully considered, and a decision will be reached as soon as possible.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

Joseph Henry Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant" is dead.

[Joseph Henry Shorthouse, author, was born in Birmingham in 1834 and was educated privately. His principal work is the famous romance, "John Inglesant" which he took it is said, twenty-five years to write. His other works include "The Platonism of Wordsworth" (1881); "Little Schoolmaster Mark" (1885); "Sir Percival" (1883); "A Teacher of the Violin;" "The Countess Eve" (1888) "Blanche" Lady Falaise (1891); and a number of articles on various subjects.]

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, his Highness the Agha Khan will ask for particulars concerning the Imperial Service troops, and will also inquire what proportion of men in the Madras and Bombay Native Armies are inhabitants of Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

PLAGUE ON A STEAMER AT COLOMBO.

MARINE ENGINEER ATTACKED.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie arrived off port from Bombay yesterday with a case of plague, the patient being Mr. H. B. Ratsey, Chief Engineer. The case was a serious one. The vessel was sent immediately to Galle, where the patient was landed, as well as the passengers, who will be segregated for ten days in hospital.

The vessel returns to Colombo to-day, working in strict quarantine. Among the passengers segregated is Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis.

THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SPEECH BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 5.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James La Touche, presided at the Martiniere Prize distribution this afternoon. The central hall was filled with visitors. The glees sung by the boys and girls and an action song by the girls were received with much applause. His Honor referred to the report on the year's work, the chief items of which may be summarised as follows:—At the last June examination for admission to the Roorkee College the Martiniere boys took nine places, including the second, third, fourth, and fifth for the Engineer Department, and seven places, including the five highest for the Upper Subordinate Department, with eight of the ten scholarships awarded by the Government. In the results of these examination there are at the present time 25 Martiniere boys in the Roorkee College, fifteen of whom receiving an aggregate of Rs. 800 a month between them are either entirely or partially supported by Martiniere for Government Scholarships. Robey, a Martiniere scholar, took the highest place in passing out of Roorkee into the Public Works Department last July, gaining the higher certificate as Assistant Engineer. For the Council of India Prize, of Rs. 1,000, for general efficiency, and for other prizes and medals in the Government high school examination of last November fourteen schools competed and 69 boys passed. Of these the Martiniere passed thirty, 10 with honours amongst them. The school with the next highest number passed nine boys, four with honours. In the Girls' School Mona Rickets had taken honours in the Trinity College Music Examination, and Kathleen McCarthy who had gone from the Martiniere to the Training College at Nani Tal had passed out first with honours, being the only candidate who had gained the first grade certificate.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor said: A year has elapsed since last I had the honour of presiding at the Martiniere prize day, and though I hope that we all, both young and old, have during that period increased in wisdom and knowledge, yet I find that I have very little to say which I did not say last year. It is very pleasant to hear Mr. Sykes again recounting the ever fresh story of Martiniere success. It is quite true that we all feel disappointed if boys from this school do not each year take the highest places at the Roorkee examinations. It has come to this that the best of everything is good enough for us, and I really fear that in this respect we have become somewhat spoilt, and are finding it difficult to beat our past record. Let us, therefore, for a moment withdraw our attention from the long roll of successes and consider the rank and file of the school. We may without hesitation accept the conclusion that the school is giving a sound rational education to the hundreds of boys who pass through its class rooms, and doing its best to fit them for the stress and competition of the outer world. Mr Sykes speaks of the care taken to stimulate the lazy boys. He does not explain the method, but you will remember how the poet tells us that the father of Lynn of famous memory earned renown by helping the lazy ones on with stick. There are many curious nooks and corners in this building, and, perhaps, one of them is the repository of an instrument similar to that with which the father of Lynn used to stimulate his lazy ones. In the days of General Claude Martin people in India were contended with very elementary public instruction. We have now universities, colleges, high school, normal schools, and industrial schools, but I do not know that we have in these provinces any one who has done more for education than General Martin. Everyone now is generally agreed as to what should be done. The rest is chiefly a question of ways and means, and during the past year when perplexed by educational problems I have often wished that our generation produced more men who were both able and willing to endow the public by foundations like the Martiniere. It is an institution based on broad and unsectarian principles and containing within itself the elements of gradual and steady development. So that as the old order changed it also shall change, and be able to minister to the needs of many succeeding generations. I join with the Principal in regretting the absence to-day of Colonel Pope who took so much interest in the Volunteers and of Mr. Pope who took an equally keen interest in the choir. We all look forward to the time when we shall welcome him back to Lucknow. On behalf of the visitors I desire to congratulate the Principal, the Lady Superintendent, and all their staff on the very satisfactory report of the progress which we have heard this year.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr Ross Scott, on behalf of the governing body and all present thanked Sir James and Lady La Touche for doing the Martiniere the honour of being present. Sir James and Lady La Touche were loudly cheered, and the 300 boys and girls then sat down to the feast which is given annually according to the directions in General Martin's will. The tables were as usual set out in the garden in the shade of the chapel tower. Lady La Touche won the hearts of the boys and girls by getting them a holiday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Audain, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Second-in-Command of that regiment vice Leonard on leave.

Captain J. Balmain, 15th Hussars, appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governer of Bombay, vice Captain J. G. Greig, 7th Bombay Pioneers.

Captain J. H. Crawford, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Adjutant, his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Major Pollard.

Major J H. Pollard, Indian Army, Commandant, his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, Bombay is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

Sir George Luck has so much improved in health that it is possible he may desire to return to India and complete the tenure of his appointment as Lieutenant-General of the Bengal Command, which will not expire until the 6th November next. He will however, have to conform to the advice of his doctors at Home. A definite announcement on the subject may be expected shortly.

Surgeon-General Sir T. J. Gallway, Principal Medical Officer of his Majesty's Forces in India, is making the following tour: Allahabad, 3rd and 4th March; Jubbulpore, 6th; Cawnpore, 8th; Lucknow, 10th; Bhojipore, 12th; Ranikhet, 15th; Almora, 18th; Bareilly, 23rd; Aligarh, 24th; Agra, 25th; Kalka, 26; Kasauli, 28th; Subathu, 30th; arriving at Simla on the 31st.

THE ISHAPORE FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Part of the steel plant required for the new Ishapore Factory will be supplied from Cossipore and the remainder from home.

THE MILITARY BUDGET.

Next year's Military Budget will include two lakhs for electric punkahs and lights in British barracks, two lakhs for dairies, and one lakh for Native Infantry lines at Quetta.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

TURK AND BULGARIANS FACE TO FACE

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states that the Turkish camp is established on the Karaktatschen frontier. The Bulgarians are standing to arms, and a collision is imminent.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

A GREAT BATTLE.

IMPERIAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables that Tangier advices confirm the report of a great battle. The rebels were strongly entrenched, and the Sultan's troops were at first repulsed, but finally proved victorious.

THE NATAL COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

The Natal Commissioners who are here in connection with the cooly traffic with South Africa leave to-morrow for Darjeeling, and later on visit Madras and Cawnpore, embarking at Bombay for Durban in the middle of April.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

INCREASED DUTY ON INDIAN TEA.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 4th instant says that the "Morning Post" describes the new Persian tariff as unalterable without the permission of the Russian Minister at Teheran. Its introduction is Russia's answer to the opening up of the Quetta-Seistan trade route. The duties on imports from Russia have been reduced while that on Indian tea has been increased 95 per cent. The intention is plainly to kill the growing trade from India. Accepting Lord Cranborne's view that a prohibitive tariff is unlikely, since the bulk of the tea is imported through Russia the trade of Eastern Persia will be practically annihilated and the use of new route immeasurably impaired.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., is appointed Additional Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for the purpose of the trial of Kumar Ranjitsingji of Sanjeli.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Administrator, Navanagar State, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, combined with examination leave for three months, from the 24th March.

Captain H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade has been allowed leave on medical certificate for four months in continuation of the leave already granted to him in April.

Captain G. Warneford, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been appointed Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. M Kennedy on special duty in connection with the Indian Police Commission, or pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., First Grade Judge, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for four months and twenty-one days from the 31st March.

The following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr. W. Lane on leave, or until further orders:—Mr. W. J. Howard, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits; Mr. C. W. D'Gama, Junior Judge's Clerk, Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. J. Crummy, retiring.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, on relief by Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, to become Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Third Grade Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred from Belgaum to Dharwar, has placed him under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I. C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr. E. G. Oliver, on return to duty, is attached to the office of Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, as a temporary measure.

Mr. A. G. Edie is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, vice Mr. L. S. Osmaston proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev. W. J. M. Kenselly is appointed Chaplain of Byculla; the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, B.A., becomes Chaplain of Aden Camp; the Rev. H. W. Nelson is appointed Chaplain of Ghorpuri; the Rev. W. Arthur Dickins, on return from furlough, becomes Chaplain of Ahmednagar; the Rev. E. S. J. d'Alessio has been appointed Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona; the Rev. H. Mould is appointed Chaplain of Devlali Camp.

The Rev. J. Cameron is appointed Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, has been granted an extension up to 30th April of the furlough already granted to him.

Mr. J. Lamb, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. Charles Johnston, Mr. Percy Lloyd Bowers, and Mr. Alfred Woods Hanckel, Civil Engineers, who have been appointed to the Public Works Department by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India under covenant for five years are posted to Bombay.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted furlough for six months in extension of the seventeen months' combined leave previously granted, with effect from the 5th August.

Mr. C. Muirhead, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

ITS HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS.

AT a time when it is proposed to sell the old Cathedral site and building, the chapter reproduced below from Mr. James' Douglas's "Book of Bombay", will be acceptable reading. Writes Mr. Douglas:—

The English Church, now the Cathedral, has been more fortunate than the Roman Catholic one. Bishop Mu[illegible], to whom we are under obligations, writes us that the Roman Catholic Cathedral was taken down in 1804, when Government formed the Esplanade for protecting the Fort by its guns within a circle of a thousand yards, and that a Cross indicated where the Cathedral stood, its site being where the stairs of the Elphinstone High School are now, and that this Cross was removed only when that building was erected. He says, "In compensation for the place taken from us in 1804, we got the ground in Kalbadevi where our Cathedral is now standing, and a grant of money for building a new church."

The English church being within the walls of the Fort was a mere accident, and not owing to any forethought, we presume, on the part of our Protestant ancestors. Be that as it may, it is a great matter that we are still able to look upon a building the foundations of which, at least, are coeval with the earliest events of our Bombay history; for had the English church been built outside the walls of the Fort, the same fate would have inevitably befallen it.

The design of this Church was not the work of Aislabie (Governor 1708 to 1715), nor of Boone (1716 to 1720), nor of Cobbe the Chaplain, who has the merit of raising the subscriptions in 1715 and seeing to the completion of the edifice. That outline—for the walls were perfectly good as far as they were built—upon which the present superstructure is raised, was the design of Sir George Oxinden:

Insulae Bombayensis Gubernator,—Vir
Sanguinis splendore, rerum usu
Fortitudine, prudentia, probitate,
Pereminentissimus (a)

This was the man whose wisdom and prescience grasped the religious requirements of the future of his Church in Bombay: for it may be said with truth that the conception of the seventeenth century does not disgrace whatever to the architectural ideas or exigencies of the nineteenth. He either did it consciously or unconsciously; if conscious, he was the wisest man of his generation; if not it was a most happy accident. For who in 1669, let us ask, could tell what Englishmen or the English Church might come to require, or what kind of a city, if any at all, would ultimately grow out of the handful of Englishmen who had come here, and the ten thousand of the riff-raff of Asia?

Had a prophetic roll of the History of Bombay been unfolded before his eyes, Oxinden could not have designed a building better suited to the wants of the English then, and as these wants have developed themselves from age to age. But Rome was not built in a day; neither was the Bombay Cathedral. Oxinden died in 1669. Then came Aungier, a man of a kindred spirit, and, no doubt, he did his duty to it. At his death in 1677 began the great interregnum, during the part of which Child held office (1681 to 1690); and Child is the "bete noir" of the Cathedral. It was then, the historian sayeth, "piety grew sick,"—very sick; nearly unto death. (b)

For thirty years the walls, five feet high, stared everybody in the face, a ruin and a reproach, at which the passer-by wagged his head, cursed Child, and doomed this remnant of his church to the dogs, bandicoots, and badmashes of all sorts and sexes, who prowled about this corner of the Bombay Green (c)

By day men looked askance at it, and by night as the solitary citizen was wending his way homeward from the orgy of Bombay punch, the shriek of the jackal from this gloomy enclosure would startle his drowsy intelligence. It had come even to this of it, that it was considered to have a baneful influence on the lives and fortunes of men, one of those huge evil eyes of the East that blast all human intents and purposes; and at last it began to be believed that it was really of very little use trying to make money in Bombay as long as this work remained unfinished, for the curse of God on this score verily rested on the whole place.

Thus I think that it was a masterful stroke in Cobbe's sermon announcing his project of rebuilding the edifice, when he asked, "Hath there any one yet returned home from this place in peace to enjoy the blessing of his native land, and the fruits of his labours since the time that the House of God hath lain waste?" It was too true, the cardamoms had turned out bad, the pepper tasteless, and the diamonds had become dim—more particularly since the death of Charles II—and there was nothing to remember but a weary tale of commercial woe and disaster, and cleanliness of teeth from one year's end to another in all our borders. You may depend upon it that in that upper room in the castle some of the thirty-year-wallahs shook in their shoes as these words were uttered.

There is no denying it—Cobbe's expostulation gained the day; and the rest is easily foreseen. When his bearer got home, there was a creaking of the hinges of ancient almirahs, a fumbling among old stockings, the improvised banks of our bewigged queried ancestors and a withdrawal of gold mohors old as the days of Akbar or Shah Jahan and the eruption into the coffers of the joint treasures. Hundis were quickly manufactured at Calicut, and old George Bocher of Surat (d)—who had contributed thirty years before to the fund which had been so grievously misappropriated and put his money into a bag—of holes—sends two hundred new Surat rupees, with the print Sunee still fresh upon them, accompanied by these wary words of counsel and remainder gathered from past experience:—"I wish you better success than your predecessor, who built little, raised and destroyed abundance of money to no purpose. He had finished a stately organ, which I saw in the Fort. What has become of it God knows (e)

It was a great day for Bombay, the Christmas of 1718. The church was going to be opened. Not the church as we see it to-day, black and comely, but spick and span like our grand Rajabai Tower of 1883, its facade decked with palms and plantains, and all festooned inside from pillar to pillar with flowers and evergreens. I can see the Governor and his Council wending their way from the Castle across the Bombay Green, preceded by the halberdiers in scarlet; and as they enter the gate way, the "Gloria Patri" and the Hosannahs of the 24th Psalm burst upon the ear. Then a child is carried into the church and baptised by the name of Susanna—Mary Crommelin and Mary Parker standing gossips. (f) The church is crowded, as we may well believe, and every Social Section is relegated to the exact place destined for it in future ages in this ecclesiastical edifice.

The Governor sits opposite the pulpit and reading-desk, with a levy of the wives of Councillors, or the wives of those who had been councillors, on his right. The Council are on his left, opposite the Council ladies are the senior merchants' wives, the supercargoes' wives, the free merchants' wives. Behind them sit trembling the "inferior women" (the name in the original plan of 171 now before us), clad in the former bravery of their mistresses. Behind the Council ladies sits the Gunners' wife, the ladies thus forming a bond of bright colour between the altar rail and the congregation.

(To be continued.)

(a) From his tomb at Surat.

(b) The charge of the misappropriation by Sir John Child of the Cathedral funds, £5,000, it is only fair to add, rests on the unsupported evidence alone of Alexander Hamilton. But, as far as we know, it has never been denied. Hamilton was a man of violent likes and dislikes—a good hater in fact; and the man he hated most of all was Child, and he had, no doubt, a personal grievance; but leaving as he did in, or on, the shores of India for 40 years after 1688, he had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the circumstances, and he would not have dared to publish in Britain what could so easily have been contradicted by so powerful a family as the Childs. Cobbe is of a later date, and, as we might naturally expect, in his sermon in 1715, frames no specific charge against any individual by name. What he states is this that the original sum destined for the building of the church had disappeared by the fraud and collusion of the persons entrusted with its administration. It must be borne in mind that the part of the intervening plaid had been one of great trouble and confusion in the ambitious project of Sir Josiah Child, Chairman of the East India Company, of which his brother was the tool and worker out of that which ultimately became his ruin, the sidi was brought to our doors with 20,000 men. This event to the men of Cobbe's day was what the Indian Mutiny is to us, and people in 1715 talked about it as the antediluvians are beginning to do now—the men who have lived before that great flood of popular commotion and disturbance. It is in such periods—we mean of invasion or mutiny—that the characters as well as the lives of men are so often dashed to pieces. Ante, p. 51.

(c) "By another authority we are enabled to discover that above the masonry, woodwork was raised, so as to afford a comfortable covered building for the performance of public worship." "The Monthly Miscellany of Western India, 1850."

(d) This was the man who sent to England the Zoroastrian manuscripts, a copy of one of which was the first thing to stimulate the zeal of Anquetil du Perron, and lay the foundation of his magnificent acquisitions in Parsee Literature.

(e) Some of these men saw clergyman but seldom. In 1717 Mr. Adams in Calicut writes that he had seen no divine since Sir John Gayer's time in 1693.

(f) Hon. C. Crommelin was Governor 1760 to 1767; Ante, Vol. I., pp. 9, 163.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THIRD DAY.

THE Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta was continued yesterday. There were three races on athe programme,—for Ships' Boats fancy rig, Tomtit Class, and Bunder Boats. Six boats were entered for Ships' Boats Race. The Caledonia's cutter came in first. Five boats competed for the Tomtit Class race, and Meg won the first prize. For the Bunder Boat Race seven boats started. All the races started well, but while finishing the wind dropped suddenly and some of the boats came in pulling. The jolly boats did not finish. The following are the details:—

Ship's Boats (fancy rig) Race, sailed at 2-15 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
P & O Caledonia's Cutter 28'	Scr	Mr E Gordon	4 58 28	2 13 23
R I M Dockyard's Cutter 25'	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 8 3	2 23 3
H M S Assaye's Cutter 25'	18 0	Lt Comdr Lambert, R N	6 6 23	3 3 23
R I M Mayo's Cutter 25'	12 0	Mr A Monk	Did not finish.	
S S Marsilia's Gig 23'	25 0	Comdr G W Cockman	Do.	
S S Ballaarat's Cutter 1818	30 0	Mr J W Ireland	Do.	

Course No. 10 was sailed from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W.-N.-W. of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy north of Butcher Island, leaving both to starboard round markboat with "R." flag on Moorings Buoy N.-E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.

Tomtit Class Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats	Entered by	1st Round H M S	Time of Arrival H M S
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 42 10	5 19 22
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 43 32	5 21 49
Titmouse	Major J N Pollard	4 44 7	5 24 55
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	4 45 46	5 25 13
Clutha	Capt G Lamo, I M S	4 46 55	5 3[illegible] 37

Course No. 1 followed by No. 13. From Committee Vessel round south Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard, and round the middle ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Bunder Boat Race, sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Nos.	Time of Arrival
Luxmi	2105	5 15 15
Gunga	5517	5 16 45
Dustgiri	5036	5 30 25
Bhawani	4926	5 31 4
Luxmi	2450	5 38 11
Hindustan	4283	Did not finish.
Luxmi	2105	Do.

Course No. 1 was sailed from Committee Vessel round south Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

N.B.—Challenge Cup Race.—Being the third and last race of the series for Yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C—Y R A Time allowances for rating start at 2-30 p.m Course No 7 followed by Course No 2 = 17 6 miles and not the Course No 17 as given in yesterday's issue.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, when Dr. A. G. Viegas continued his address on his stewardship at the Board of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

DR. VIEGAS AT THE CITY TRUST BOARD.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in continuing his address said that if they stopped the developements of the Government properties it would cripple the resources of the Board. He most emphatically approved of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme, which would not only be remunerative, but would enable the Board to erect chawls for the poorer and working classes of the City. That this scheme would be profitable could be shown from the fact that it would fetch a gross annual income of Rs. 52,776; and after deducting the interest payable on the capital expenditure and the cost of maintenance it would yield a net annual income of Rs. 25,776, which would enable the Board to raise a capital of over five lakhs of rupees. The speaker then proceeded to say that during the period he had been on the Board, he had always watched the interests of the city to the best of his ability, and had followed up the lines he had adopted at the Corporation. He had moved several resolutions at the Board, which were, though stoutly opposed at first, were ultimately adopted. He then spoke at some length on the several schemes sanctioned by the Board. Referring to the Nagpada scheme he said that it was at his instance the Board came to the conclusion that there ought to be recreation ground in that area. He also suggested that open spaces should be allowed in connection with street schemes. It was, however, found that under the Act the Board had no power to keep open spaces in connection with street schemes. The Government were addressed on the point and they readily so amended the Act as to enable the Board to keep open spaces. It was again on his suggestion that the Government were approached to throw open the Oval for recreation purposes. The Government acceded to the request made by the Board. Dr Viegas in conclusion said while on the Board, he had carried out the wishes of the Corporation, except in respect of the Colaba Reclamation scheme. He was not a delegate sent by the Corporation to the Board of the Trust, but he was a representative and as such he thought that he was bound to act on the Board according to his own conscience and discretion and in the best interests of the City. (Applausse.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved a vote of thanks to the representatives on the Board of the Trust for having so promptly acceded to the request of the Corporation.

Several members opposed the motion on the ground that Mr. Mehta had not given a notice for moving such a proposition as required by the Act. It was also pointed out that the President had already intimated that no discussion would be allowed on the subject.

Mr. E. R. Khote inquired if an amendment could be moved on Mr. Mehta's proposition.

The President ruled that Mr. Mehta's proposition was in order, that no discussion would be allowed on it, and that no amendment could be moved.

Mr. Mehta's proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Setalvad, was then put to the vote and carried by 16 votes against 10.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of the remaining items on the last month's agenda.

RETRENCHMENTS IN EXPENDITURE.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas the Corporation adopted the report made by a committee appointed to consider what retrenchments could be effected in Municipal expenditure without impairing efficiency and further resolved to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 3rd was 2,009, giving a death-rate of 134·62 per annum per thousand as against 115·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 144·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers; 1,257, plague; 64, small-pox; 58, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 68, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 174, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 34, still-born; 97 old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 86; Brahmin, 86; Lingaet, 9; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 1,155; Hindu low caste, 182; Musalman, 368; Parsee, 36; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 62; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 2; other and unknown castes, 0; The total number of births was 134·62 as against 115·86 the corresponding period of last year, and 144·97 the average over the past five years.

An English lady who visited America many years ago used to tell the following story:—On the voyage she was one day shocked by seeing a ship's officer knock down one of the crew who was inclined to mutiny. So much did the sight affect her that she retired to her cabin, and did not again appear on deck until land was sighted. Then she perceived at the wheel the man who had received the blow. Approaching him, she asked, with deep sympathy: "How is your head now?" "Wes'-and-by nor,' ma'am" was the answer.

PREBENDARY ASKWITH, vicar of Taunton, has just related a strange incident which happened to him some time ago. One day he received a tin biscuit-box on opening which he found to contain a package wrapped up in a considerable quantity of paper. On removing the paper, he discovered to his surprise a human skull, with a note stating that it had been taken from St. Mary's Churchyard, Taunton, and that it had been in the possession of a scientist, who had no further use for it. The writer accordingly desired that it might be restored to its resting-place. Prebendary Askwith dug a hole in the churchyard and reverently interred it in the grave from which it was originally taken.

INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

SITTING IN BOMBAY.

IN the Legislative Council Hall of the Secretariat yesterday morning the Indian Police Commission, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, opened its sittings. Sir Andrew Fraser presided.

The members of the Commission are the Hon. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Srinavasa Raghava Iyengar, the Hon. Colonel Montgomery, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. A. C. Hankin, and Mr. W. M. Kennedy. The sitting commenced at 11 o'clock.

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.

Evidence was first taken from Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar. In his evidence-in-chief the witness stated that he had been 11 years as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and eight years as Collector and District Magistrate, and during the whole of that time he had of course had full opportunity of studying the various branches of police work. He considered that education amongst native police officers was greatly needed, and that higher pay was requisite both to obtain this and to ensure honesty. As to progressive rates of pay for head constables he was of opinion that some, at all events, of the grades of head constables should carry increased pay. He was also of opinion that the pay of the chief constables should be increased, although he admitted that the present officers of the force were good men.

The President: Do you mean then that you would propose to increase their pay if you can get good men at the present rate of pay.

Mr. Gibbs: Yes. Men cannot afford to marry on the present rate of pay. Of course, as far as getting men is concerned you can get men in any service.

The President: Then you think that the service, although it attracts good men, makes them discontented. Do you think the men are contented?—Well, yes, I think they are.

With reference to the superior staff the witness said that European superior officers of all departments in India, except departments manned by Covenanted Civilians, were underpaid. He was certainly not in favour of employing natives in the superior ranks of the police at the present time.

The President: Do you think that the control over the police vested in the District Magistrate is suitable?—Yes, I think it is.

Do you think that the Commissioner ought to be regarded as the divisional head of the police?—No, I don't.

In that case would you propose to have a real head of the police in the Inspector-General?—Yes.

Have you had any experience of divisional control of the police?—Yes.

Do you think that the Commissioner knows the force well enough to exercise direct control over the police?—No. I do not.

In his evidence regarding the village police he said that he thought it was essential to have village police everywhere. It was usually the village police who detected the crime and arrested the criminal. They were on the spot. At the present time there were about two inferior men of the village police in a thousand, and he would not put these men under the District Superintendent of Police. The work of the village police was supervised by the village patel, and it largely depended upon him as to whether they did good work. He did not think, he continued, that a punch would be likely to work without payment, and if an experiment of a punch were tried in the villages he did not think it would succeed.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRIES.

The Hon. Mr. Ayenger enquired whether any educational test was prescribed for the appointment of a patel. Witness replied that no direct test was prescribed. Asked whether the patels exercised sufficient supervision over the village watchmen and whether their power to try trivial offences was exercised with fairness he said that very few cases were tried by police patels, and he did not think any development of this petty jurisdiction was at all possible, because very few of the patels were competent to undertake such a duty. Even of this work were rendered by the District Magistrate he did not think any real advantage would arise from it.

Examined with reference to the present agency for the prosecution of police cases he said his experience was that the police prosecutors were generally not equal in ability to the vakil for the accused. Asked whether sufficient control over investigation was exercised by the police officers, the Inspector, and the Magistrate he said that he deprecated control over investigation by a Magistrate who might have to try the case. One of the chief indictments among the "Young India" party against the present judicial system was that the Magistrate supervised the investigation and then he or his subordinates tried the case. So far as he knew that was not true of Bombay and he thought it was well that it was not.

The Hon. Justice Candy: Do you not think that a prompt enquiry by a Magistrate tends to elucidate the truth?—Well I do not think that Magistrates do that.

Did you not even do that as a divisional officer?—No, Sir. I think that these preliminary enquiry must tend to bias the mind of the Magistrate.

But under Section 161 the Magistrate can begin to take evidence immediately he commences his enquiry. The President: What is the character generally of the subordinate Magistrate? What is their reputation?—Well I think the majority of them are honest and the majority of them take pains with their cases.

Witness added that Subordinate Magistrates were taken from every class and as a rule they were fairly good men. He did not think that the present system of second class Magistrates caused any great inconvenience to the public.

Witness concluded his evidence by the remark that in the statistics now used as a test of police work too much reliance was apt to be placed on percentage of property stolen to that recovered and of crimes to conviction. In regard to the work of all ranks personal knowledge should be the basis not evidence.

MR. V. A. PATVARDHAN.

The next witness was Mr. Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, pleader of the District Court, Poona, and Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Subha. Asked what section of the police must need reform, he replied that in his opinion the agency for the prevention and investigation of crime and the detection of criminals and discovery of stolen property needed revision. He thought that if University men were employed on suitable pay and with prospects under rules similar to those in force in the Revenue Department much advantage would accrue, and he thought that a training school should be established in each district to teach law, drill, the use of weapons, and detective skill.

Examined with regard to the attitude of the courts towards the police he said that although that depended largely in the presiding Judge the attitude now-a-days was one of indulgent treatment. He thought that in cases where a stricture in police action was necessary it should be recorded in the judgment. In answer to an enquiry as to whether sufficient control was exercised by the police and the Magistrate over investigation he said there was one direction in which reform was necessary. Reports of investigations made under Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code instead of being sent to a First Class Divisional Magistrate as at present should invariably be sent to the local Magistrates having jurisdiction over the officers, and they should have power to issue final orders in such cases and reports of cases beyond their cognisance should be sent through them.

MR. H. G. GELL.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was next examined. He said that reform was required in both the European and native branches of the Bombay City Police Force. The general character of the reform should be such as to make both these branches more attractive. They could only be made so by a revised scale of pay increasing the emoluments throughout the native branch, by better leave and pension rules for both the branches, by an increase of the strength of both the branches so as to bring about a curtailment and proper distribution of work commensurate with the area, population, and character of the people, and by better quarters and house accommodation for men of both the branches. Reform was also necessary in the matter of training up men in the native branch for general police work.

Speaking of the power of a Commissioner of Police he deprecated the suggestions that an Inspector-General should be interposed between the Police Commissioner and Government in cases of reference in recommendations.

The whole of the witness's evidence was not dealt with.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Poona, was next examined.

Asked whether he approved of the separation of the Bombay City Police from the general police force of the Presidency he replied that the conditions of work, rates of living, etc., in the City of Bombay would always necessitate the city force being maintained on different lines to that of the general police force, but for administrative purposes it would be an advantage to bring the City Police Force under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, if he was to be a Civil Servant. This would permit of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissionership abolished being, and a Deputy Inspector-General, and possibly a Senior Superintendent of the Bombay City Police Force being, instituted. The advantages of such a course would be that Bombay City would furnish the superior grades of the district with a training ground with which no district can compete; that the detective branch would have the control of all the bad characters of the presidency, that unity of control would facilitate investigation and make it easier to keep it easier in touch with political agitators; that Bombay being the centre to which all bad characters, political agitators, and foreign emissaries at one time or other converge and from which they radiate, the police if they wish to watch and control them must gather the threads and operate from there. The advantages to Bombay would be that the City Force would be controlled by an able and experienced administrator, that its immediate head would be an officer who had some experience of city work before he attained that position, and they would have the right of appeal from his acts to a superior who knew and understood the force.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Colvin. He said that the Inspector-General of Bombay had not received powers such as appertained to the office of the same official in Bengal or other Provinces. He was of opinion that he ought to be given these powers and that there ought to be some official between Government and the Commissioner. The right of the consideration of an appeal ought to be vested in some other officer than the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, High Court Vakil, Satara, was subsequently examined. He gave evidence regarding the village police system of the Presidency. He considered this subject the most of all. If the village police system were respected, encouraged and sympathetically supervised the rural area might be considered safe. The village police, he considered, should be subordinate substantially to the Revenue Officers of the taluka and no divided responsibility like the one in existence can conduce to efficient administration. The village amount must be maintained and the hands of the police patel strengthened by the appointment of an ordinary board of four respectable villagers.

Further examined he thought the subordinate Magistrates of the Presidency bore a good reputation now. Their reputation had improved in late years.

SIR EDWARD COX.

Sir Edward Cox, Bart., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, was examined with regard to the appointment of head constables. He said that chief constables might be specially recruited by nomination or otherwise or appointed by promotion from the head constable Class. However, he thought that 50 per cent. of vacancies should be reserved for the head constable class provided that it contained capable men. Superintendents, he thought, should be empowered to appoint outsiders as head constables. He did not think that the present system of recruiting the superior staff gave satisfaction. He thought that men should be recruited on the distinct understanding that they should not be promoted unless they gave satisfaction. He would increase the prospects of the service, and would allow men to retire at the end of 25 years. But that was by no means all that was necessary. At the present time Bombay was worst off than any other Province.

Asked with regard to the reserve of investigating officers which exists at present, and whether it was sufficient to meet all requirements caused by absences on leave and deputation, he said he was not in favour of a district reserve of police. He continued that he held that the Inspector-General should be picked for the ranks of the Civil Service. He thought that a civilian had an advantage when it came to dealing with District Magistrates. Of course the rule should not be so hard and fast as to preclude the possibility of an efficient man being chosen from the ranks of the police.

He went on to say that he thought the authority of the village watchman over the village police was very weak. The patel had lost influence, and he held that he should not be interfered with by a constable. The attendance of village watchmen at the police station to give information of what is going on in the village would appear to be an immense improvement upon the present system of village visitation by constables, and the occasional visit of a constable would be quite sufficient as a check. He deprecates the present system of peripatetic courts in the Presidency. The people were not likely to cordially assist the police while the prospect of their being dragged from camp to camp and for scores and scores of miles for an indefinite time was before them.

Examined by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy he said that the limitation to 24 hours of the period for which a person arrested without warrant may be detained in police custody frequently tended to illegal detention before formal arrest. He thought the period should be extended.

At this point the Session was adjourned for tiffin.

When the taking of evidence was resumed Mr. T. G. Foard, the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, was examined with regard to the recruitment and training of constables and head constables. He said that the district training schools opened in 1899 had done good work. No special staff of instructors had been sanctioned and the pupils were withdrawn from outposts. The general outcry was the want of men so that in order to make the schools a success he was strongly of opinion that a special staff of instructors over and above the sanctioned strength should be appointed, and that an increase in the unarmed reserve is essentially necessary in order to supply pupils.

Asked whether the district or central schools had done the best work he gave a reply in favour of the district schools. With regard to the pay of constables and head constables he said he was unable to express any opinion on the suggestion that instead of constables and head constables being divided into grades they should be given progressive rates of pay. He could not express an opinion unless he knew what was the maximum pay that head constables would draw. In reference to the division of investigating centres he said that he was of opinion that the area and criminality and population of a taluka ought to be considered in determining the number of investigating centres and officers. In some instances the subsidiary police station was also an outpost with a number of villages under it. If the area and population were large one or more posts would be necessary. In fixing the number and strength of the posts which should be in charge of head constables the area, population and criminality should be considered. Experience showed that one or two villages under a post often gave more trouble than all the remainder put together. It would therefore in his opinion be injudicious to make a hard and fast rule governing outposts.

In regard to the promotion of constables he thought that 25 per cent of the Chief Constables should be recounted by nomination or otherwise, and that 75 per cent should be promoted from the ranks. The President suggested that the percentage that he suggested should be promoted from the ranks was far too large if the standard of the men employed as chief constables was to be improved. If his suggestion was carried out the great majority of the chief constables would be promoted from the ranks. He believed that this was sound. He knew men who were of a good family, who had had a good education and had been trained in the law who were of no use for purposes of investigation.

The President: But isn't it the cause of the police at present that so many men are promoted from the ranks and that they carry through all the higher grades all the evil habits they have acquired at the lower?—I dare say that generally applies, but I think I know of exceptions.

The President: Of course, but that the majority of the chief constables should be promoted from the ranks is against all the evidence we have received.

After having answered several interrogations with reference to crimes on the railway witness was asked how he would constitute the detective staff of each investigating centre. He said he would leave a certain amount of discretionary power for selection with the chief constable.

Shortly afterwards the session was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BASSEIN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, note that the Bombay East Indians are requesting his Lordship to help the English School to Bassein? The school is of little use to the Catholic community of Bassein. The boys having passed their fifth standard in this school are admitted in first standard in St. Xavier's school, and thus their time is lost in that school.

Now a days employment is very scarce, and it of very hard indeed to get employment for a student is that school who has no knowledge of English. Apart from all such things, what is needed for Bassein is thorough Marathi education and sound religious instruction, and if these two things are efficiently carried out Bassein will be once more famous as it was in the time of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

Bassein is a golden field like the gold mines of the Transvaal, but the people being illiterate do not know its value. The Bombay East Indians are asking through the influence of his Lordship to get some help from his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. Why should the Portuguese Government help the schools in English Territory?

No nation has done so much for the sake of religion and education as the small Portuguese nation. His Lordship the Bishop should not do anything as such, but should investigate the matter thoroughly, and in lieu of the existing should start a good Marathi school for Catholics where religious instruction can also be given.—Yours, &c.,

A BASSEINITE.

Bassein, March 5.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill; and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

This son of Lorenzo the Magnificent on arriving to the throne of St. Peter could do no less than protect Michelangelo in his turn, the creature of his glorious father and the child of Florence.

THE SACK OF ROME, THE SIEGE OF FLORENCE.

After Leo X came Clement VII., a Medici once more but devoid of all greatness of mind or of genius. It was he who was present at the spectacle of the sack of Rome by the Spaniards and Germans of Charles V. on the heights of the Chateau of San Angelo. It was not a massacre of inhabitants only. Marvels in gold and silver pounced upon, monuments mutilated, collections devastated, and all objects of value given to plunder. The halls of the Vatican painted by Raphael were set fire to. The figures the flames spared, the soldiers spoiled putting their eyes out with their halberds. Twenty years after, Titian visiting Rome and seeing the ruin wrought exclaimed, "What odious bungler has done that? Clement VII. tried at first to Depend himself. For a tableau vivant of what occurred at Fort San Angelo read the memoirs of Cellini. The population like a rolling sea is scared at the sight of the advance guard of the enemy. On the battlements of the citadel stands the Pope and near him is Benvenuto Cellini shouldering his arquebus which he directs against the imperials. Presently he is plucking sacred jewels from the tiara and sews them in the lining of the Pope's robe, and soon he is at the improvised furnace to melt gold into ingots. But victuals come to the needy, take courage! The Duke of Urbino is seen from far, but Alas! he retires without striking a blow! The Pope surrenders himself a prisoner. His banner falls. The Spaniards plant the colours of their master. While this was going on, Michelangelo was at Florence. General discontent reigned there. Riots were passing from the chronic to the acute state. The news of the capture of Rome acted like match to powder. The Medicis were driven away, and a republic established. They were rockening without their host. Pope Clement VII. was reconciled to the Emperor and they were the best friends in the world. This very Pope who had not a more cruel enemy than Charles paid court to him to be able to place Alexander at the head of the Republic. It is with this episode our historiette commences. The Medicis had eyes for Florence only. For them Rome held a secondary rank. What was Papal independence against the guaranteed possession of Florence? And the fact was to be consolidated by the Emperor giving his natural daughter to Alexander in marriage. The very troops which had devastated Rome were placed in Tuscany at the Pope's disposal. And from this day dates the struggle whose end was also the end of Florentine liberty. It required Charles to suppress this independent republic ever ready to declare for France whom he execrated, and to place instead a sovereign house raised directly by himself. A part of the citizens more circumspect and having a presentiment of what was coming were for the negociations from the beginning. But the more violent were not slow to get the upper hand. It was then resolved to defend Florence to the death. At the head of the band of valiants Michelangelo rose above all, running full tilt against the past which bound him to the Medicis and leaving his protectors, to range himself among their enemies. This fight lasted three years and ran through the gamut of treason, of force, and of diplomacy.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

JUDGMENT IN A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit instituted by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. against Darabsha Rustomjee Shroff and others. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 23,507-8-10 together with interest thereon from the 27th March, 1902. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinsha and Co., appeared for the first defendant. The other defendants had become insolvents.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the suit had really been contested by the first defendant. He desputed his liability on the ground that he was not a partner at the time of the transactions, the subject matter of the suit. He admitted being a partner of the defendants from 3rd to 18th November 1899, and alleged that he retired from the partnership on the latter date and cancelled the agreement of partnership. The plaintiff, on the other hand, alleged that it was a sham cancellation, and that it was a mere blind to deceive the outside public. The plaintiffs' case, said his lordship, must fall unless they established to the satisfaction of the court that the first defendant was a partner of the other defendants; and the "onus" lay upon them to prove it. From the evidence it was satisfactorily established that the cancellation was not a sham one, and it was done through solicitors of the Court. It was also proved that the first defendant took no part in the business of the firm. In regard to the cancellation of the agreement Dharamsey's evidence was important. He gave his evidence very cautiously, and did not impress the Court much. His Lordship was of opinion that Dharmsey tried to favour the plaintiffs as much as he could. Jethanand's evidence was most important in the determination of the suit. He was not called as a witness by either side, and when the Court after hearing the arguments of counsel, came to consider its judgment, his lordship saw that Jethanand's evidence was of material importance to the determination of the suit. He was called by the Court and examined, and was allowed to be cross-examined by both sides. His evidence was that the cancellation of the partnership agreement was a genuine one. The court had some suspicion when Jethanand was not called by the first defendent, but what little suspicion his lordship had was removed when he found that that witness had been summoned, but was too ill to come and give his evidence. Dharamsey's evidence was contradicted both by Jetha and the first defendant. He appeared to his lordship to be favouring the plaintiffs' case, and he went as far as he could against the first defendant. It was true as pointed out by the plaintiffs that Darab was uninterested witness, and that his evidence should be received with caution. But the same was not the case with Jetha, who had admitted his liability to the plaintiffs. As regarded Rs. 8,000 there was no evidence to show that the amount was paid as part of the capital of the firm. As regarded Rs. 2,000, it was admittedly paid towards the capital at the time of the parnership agreement. Dharamsey, though he particularly remembered the sum paid as part of the capital, did not remember the incident of the Rs. 8,000 and his answers in regard to the amount were qualified. The first defendant, on the other hand, side that the amount had been lent to the firm. Coming to the question of law, his lordship said that the plaintiffs had relied on Section 264 of the Contract Act to show that notice of dissolution of partnership was not given to the plaintiffs. His lordship was of opinion that the Section did not apply to the dormant partner, and had no application to a person who was a partner as a matter of fact, but was not known to the parties. The real parties interested in the suit were not the plaintiffs, but their guarantee brokers, Hiralal Ram Gopal and Company, who were really liable to the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. His lordship came to the conclusion that the first defendant was a dormant partner of the defendants' firm, and was not known to the plaintiffs to be a partner. The result was that the court dismissed the plaintiffs' suit against the first defendant with costs, and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 23,507 against Jetharam Parbhuram personally, and against the second defendant in his capacity of assignee of the estate of Dharamsey with interest and costs, to be taxed as on undefended suit.

STATE BANQUET AT BARODA.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda entertained last evening all the ladies and gentlemen of the Residency at a State Banquet given in honor of the Coronation of his Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII. Preparations on a grand scale were made for the occasion at the Lakshmi Vilas Palace of his Highness, and its magnificent Durbar Hall where the banquet was given presented a scene never before witnessed in Baroda. The whole of the palace, its extensive grounds, and charming surroundings, were all illuminated in a manner that eclipsed all previous illuminations ever witnessed by Baroda people. During the banquet a full band played. The well known Tanjore dance was specially provided and followed the English music after the dinner was over. There was also a great display of fireworks.

SIR HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS, KT.

ENTERTAINMENT AND ADDRESS.

A BRILLIANT entertainment was held last night, at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the residence of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas on his having been appointed to the distinguished order of Knighthood by his Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The gathering was very large and thoroughly representative. "Westfield" never presented before such a charming aspect. The reception committee of which the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick was chairman, had spared no exertions or expense to make the entertainment a very successful one. The spacious garden grounds and the bungalow were brilliantly illuminated with myriads of coloured lamps and Kitson light. In addition to the band belonging to the North Staffordshire Regiment which was stationed in the compound, a vocal and musical programme had been arranged for the entertainment of the guests. The programme included songs by Madame Schultz, piano solos by Mr. Felix Sternberg and comic sketches, anecdotes and recitation from Shakespeare by Mr. Ronald Smedley. The guests were received at the main entrance by the members of the committee and escorted into the reception hall, which was superbly decorated. Sir Hurkisondas arrived at a quarter to 10 o'clock and was accorded a most hearty welcome. After spending some time in conversation with his numerous friends and admirers Sir Hurkisondas went into the verandah where

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna stepped forward and read the address, which, after congratulating Sir Hurkisondas on the honour he had received, stated:—Your life, Sir, has been spent in this city, with which your family has been honourably connected for many generations, for they were amongst the earliest traders who settled here, and for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the leading Shethias of Bombay. Your family, too, have been known for their quiet catholic and unostentatious charities. Your revered father and uncle, of whom many of us have a respectful recollection were well-known in their day and generation for their judicious and bountiful munificence. The example set by your illustrious forefathers you have worthily followed and it may confidently be said that in no important movement for the well being of your fellow countrymen which has been set on foot in this city in recent years have your name and co-operation been wanting. You have most generously assisted in the beneficent efforts which have been made for providing medical help for the women of India. In conjunction with Mr. G. A. Kittredge and your late partner Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., you worked energetically in raising funds for bringing out the first lady doctor from England, and the splendid work which was carried on here for many years by Dr. Pechey Phipson was the result of these efforts. The inauguration of the Dufferin Fund followed, and when Lady Reay took the lead in this movement in the Bombay Presidency you further helped on this beneficent cause by founding in her name a scholarship in the University of Bombay, and a Gold Medal to be annually awarded to the most meritorious lady graduate in the L. M. and S. examination of the University. In this connection we would further allude to the help that you gave as a member of the Committee formed by Dr. Pechey Phipson for establishing a Sanitarium at Nasik, a good work which you materially assisted by contributing a block of buildings there which bears the name of your late lamented daughter. We well remember, too, how generously you assisted in the relief of the victims of the disastrous fires at Surat and Ichapur. The Leper Asylum at Matunga, which Bombay owes to the laudable efforts of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. I. E., I. C. S., was another work to which you gave your cordial assistance. Chief, however, amongst your good works is the New Lunatic Asylum at Nawapada which bears the honoured name of your late father Mr. Narrotumdas Madhavdas, a generous gift the benefits whereof to afflicted humanity will be continued through future generations and Bombay has additional reason for gratitude to your family in the fact that your revered mother bequeathed a sum of Rs. 30,000 to the same Institution. In one capacity or another you have been associated, actively and generously, with every important movement that has had its place in the public life of this great city during the last quarter of a century whether as an intelligent and painstaking member of the Municipal Corporation, as Sheriff of Bombay, or as Secretary or Member of the numerous Committees formed for the promotion of various good objects. Your connection with the chief industry of Bombay has been an honourable and an influential one, and those who think of you as a millowner must remember you also as a generous employer of labour and one keenly solicitous for his employes's well being. (Applause).

The address which was artistically got up on parchment, was enclosed in a silver casket and presented by the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick to Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas amid loud applause.

Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas in reply said:—The address which has just been read is teeming from beginning to end with one sentiment and one alone and that is goodwill and kindliness. I am deeply touched to realize that this generous sentiment is entertained and entertained to so great a degree by so many of my fellow citizens towards me. The felicitations which you, ladies and gentlemen, have been pleased to offer me on my receiving the honour of Knighthood, are not merely conventional expressions but they are accompanied by tangible proofs of your deep seated goodwill towards your humble fellow citizen, for, I know that many of you have put yourselves to great expense and trouble in order to testify that goodwill by organizing this splendid entertainment. A perusal of the proceedings of the unusually large and influential meeting representing as it did in a marked degree all sections of the mixed community of this great city, and the diverse interests of which its business life is made up, which meeting was held the other day in the offices of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. under the presidency of my thrice esteemed friend and townsman the Hon'ble Mr. Dick, to vote an address and an entertainment to me and reports of which meeting were so kindly published next morning by the local newspapers, had prepared me to expect a very cordial reception here this evening, but those expectations have been greatly surpassed. I did not think the entertainment which was to be organized in my honour would be so splendid and so dazzling. The address contains a reference among other kind things and memories, to my humble service to the city in one capacity and another, but I must confess that whatever humble services I may have been able, by the Grace of God and with the co-operation of my many friends, to render to my fellow-citizens, have been greatly repaid and more than repaid by the very great kindness I have received from you here to-day. It is most gratifying to me to feel that not only has our benign Government taken a very much higher estimate of those humble services than they justly deserved, but that you my numerous worthy friends should also have expressed such generous appreciation of them. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I cannot adequately give expression to my feelings on this occasion. Words fail me. Yet I shall to say this much that my gratitude to you is unbounded and if it is surpassed by any other sentiment it is by that of thankfulness and devotion to our most beloved and most gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor for his great condescension in conferring a Knighthood upon me and to their Excellencies our noble Viceroy, and our no less noble Governor Lord Northcote for their kindness in recommending me for this distinction. My gratitude to them does not spring merely from the fact that I appreciate this great honour at its true worth, as all honours coming from an august a Sovereign ought to be appreciated not from the fact that it was conferred on the memorable and auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar of the greatest and mightiest Emperor that has ever ruled in ancient or in modern times but my gratitude to them mainly springs from and is greatly enchanced by the feeling that the bestowal of this great distinction upon me has enabled me to realise as I never realised before, that I have the good fortune to posses the goodwill and friendliness of so many amongst the most prominent of my fellow subjects. This beautiful address and this valuable silver casket will ever remind me of the wide circle of my friends and well-wishers, and urge me to always strive to deserve their kindness and regard. I shall ever highly prize these tokens of your generous friendship and they will be treasured as the richest heir-looms by my family. I thank you one and all, ladies and gentlemen for your kindness in gracing this assembly with your presence, and I specially thank those who have subscribed so kindly and so handsomely to get up this entertainment, nor must I omit to tender my very warmest acknowledgements to you, Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswatsinghji for your great kindness in coming all the way from Limbdi to be present on this occasion and to the members of the committee who have devoted so much time and thought to render this function a success. Foremost among them are my esteemed friends the Hon'ble Mr. Dick, the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. M. C. Murzban, and the Secretaries Messrs. Rustomjee Bryamjee Jeejeebhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and last but not least my friend Mr. Nigel Paton whose kindness I highly appreciate. These gentlemen deserve your, as well as my best thanks for the great treat they have afforded us to-night, and which I shall remember with pride and pleasure for the rest of my life. (Applause.)

The guests then made a move towards the refreshment tables and the gathering dispersed at about midnight.

Invitations were accepted by the following:—Mr. and Mrs Sanders Slater, Messrs Raikes, L Barraclough, C J B Lynch, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Moses, Mr and M Shellim, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs J Moncrieff Dick, Mr and Mrs Stauber, Mr and Mrs Walter Laing, Mr and Mrs G Prior de Saone, Mr and Mrs and Miss S A Nathan, The Ven'ble The Archdeacon and Mrs W E Scott, Mr and Mrs and Miss Sassoon, Mr and Mrs Dracup, Dr and Mrs A G Viegas, Mr Brunton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, Mr and Mrs G H McCausland, Mr R R Ross, Mr F M Chinoy, Mr and Mrs Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Mr N Maughan, Mr and Mrs Greaves, Mr and Mrs Macmillan, Mr Westropp, Mr H L Richardson, Mr and the Misses MacDonald, Mr and Mrs W L Harvey, Miss Peterson, The Hon'ble Mr, Mrs and Miss J Tate, Mr and Mrs J Grant, Mr, Mrs and Miss Horbury, Major and Mrs Childe, Mr Mahomedbhoy C Ebrahim, Mr J St J Graham, Mr and Mrs W H Brady, Mr and Mrs Hughes, Major and Mrs Collie, Mr Mrs and Miss Bomonjee D Petit, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Mr and Mrs Turner Laing, Major H Herbert, Mr and Mrs V Bayley, Mr and Mrs C Burns, Mr and Mrs O T Barrow, Mr and Mrs Stanley Reed, Mr and Mrs H E Harrington, Mr and Miss Crum, Mr G T W Owen, Mr W A Haig Brown, Mr Mrs and Miss Grey, Mr Edulji Rustamji Reporter, Dr Mrs and Miss Temulji B Nariman, Mr and Mrs Knowles, Mr D E Wacha and Misses, Mr, Mrs and the Misses J A Wadia, Mr N N Wadia, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr R K R Cama, Dr Cowasjee Hormusji, Dr Sorabji C Hormusji, Mr D F Leo, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Mr and Mrs K S Parvala, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr and Mrs D B Petit, Messrs Furdoonji C Petit, Byramjee R B Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy, A L Covernton Nigel F Paton, C Carkut James, Kawasjee Bejanji Sethna, Nadirshaw H S Sukhhia, Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Hassumbhoy Visram, Cursbedji Muncherji Banaji, Suliman Abdool Wahed, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, and Chrystal, Mr., Mrs and Miss Collister, Mr and Mrs Reddie, Mr Fraser, Mr and Miss Rumboll, Mr and Mr Jardine and Miss Moir, Mrs and Miss Gerson da Cunha, and Mr and Mrs Symes, Mr Mrs and the Misses Wilson, Mr Merwanjee Muncherji Cama, Messrs Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, and Kekhushroo S C Javeri, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mrs and Miss Macarthur, Major and Mrs Quicke, Mr and Mrs Fairclough, Mr and Miss Wilkinson, Captain Ellis, Mr and Mrs J P Watson, Mr D L Weldon, Mr and Mrs Millard, Mr Mrs and the Misses J H Davey, Dr W Venis, Mr W W Mrs and Miss Procter, Mr and Mrs K N Wadya, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr J E Mody, Mr B N Gamudia, Mr Framjee H Allbless, Dr N N Katrak Mr C B Kher, D. K D Nariman, Mr Mirza Hossain Khan, Dastur Saheb Hosseingji Mr and Mrs P H Dastur, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr H M Masina, Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr H E Allbless, Mr B H Allbless, Mr Mrs and Misses R M Patell, Mr Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr P B Petit, Dr D A Turkhud, Mr Mrs and Miss Dorabjee B Ashburner, Messrs Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Fazulbhoy Visram, M H Hakim, H S Khalil, Capt McDonald, Mr and Mrs Hammott, Mr H G W Meikle, Mr Marshall Reid, Mr W N Bell, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Framjee C Mehta, Mr and Mrs C N Ball, Mr and Mrs Morrison, Mr Jaffer Rahimtula, Major J Jones, Mr M de Quadros, Mr S B Master, Dr F N Bisni, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Messrs A F J Chinoy, F J D Framjee, K D Framji, R D Hughes, S Crouch, and H R Greaves, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Rebsch, Mr John Wallace, Mr and Mrs H G Gell, Lt-Col Baker, Mr Thacker, Mr Framjee B Jeejeebhoy, Dr R N Khory, Mr and Mrs D F Wadia, Mr and Mrs Jamsedji Dorabji Powala, Messrs Furdunji Jamsetjee Parekh, R D Sethna, D A P Cama, Ibrahimjee Joosub, and Framroze N Motabhoy, Dr A P Cama, Mr Mrs and Miss Shapurjee Jeewajee, Messrs Rustomjee Framjee, R C Wadia, N R Wadia, Allarakhia Shivje, J Boccarro, Ferdoonjee Merwanji Banaji and F H Sutton, Dr A Powell Mr B N Seervai, Mr. and Mrs N S Bengali, Dr E F Underwood, Messrs J D Brito, and J Iyers Mr. and Mrs. C M Hansen, Mr Wm C Whyte, Mr Arthur W Wise and Miss Wise, Mesre Jugmohundas Verjiwandas, Manmohundas Ramji, R N Parmanund, Bhimrao Atmaram, Jamnadas N Metiwala and N V Mandlik; Mr and Miss K M Sett, Mr Pocranmull C Singhanee, Mr Bapooji Dinanathji, Mr and Mrs Magindas P Mehta, Messrs Morarji and Kanji, Mr and Mrs Jugmohundas Munguldas, Messrs Mahadevdas, G L Pasta and Mansukram S. Tripathi, The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parakh, Mr and Mrs Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Messers Keshavdas Gokaldas, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Naraudas Purshotumdas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr and Mrs Karsondas Chabildas, Ratram D Dave, Kursondas Purshotumdas, Purshotumdas Mangaldas, Anandrao Narayan Dabholkar, K R Daphtary, Dwarkadas Oddavji and Sons, Mr Goculdas Naranji, Harmusji Sorabji Batliwala, Mr Alfred Wigglesworth, Mr Ebrahimbhoy Karimali, Mr Rasaldar Sheik Abdool Hamid, Mr and Miss Crummy, Mr A F Gimi, Mr B E Kanga, Mr E C Richards, Mr Arnott, Mr P Knight, Mr A C Bains, Major and Mrs Astreet, Mr G W Phillips, Mr E L Cappel, Mr M Valicbhai, Dr Treasurywalla, Mr Maharlly Mahomed Chinoy, Lt Col and Mrs Burkes, Mr and Mrs Rustam S Powalla, Captain J H Crawford, the Rev Dr Mackichan, Miss Rees, Mr W T Morison Mr E P Martin and Miss Martin, Professor Henry Louis Dr Row, Mr E E Coombs, Mr Fakirji Dinshaw, Dr K E Dadachanji and Mr Rajabally V Patel.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT arrived in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon from Benares, and will give a series of lectures at the Novelty and Gaiety Theatres. At the Victoria Terminus she was welcomed by a large number of Theosophists, who presented her with bouquets of flowers. Mr Bhugwandas, secretary of the Central Hindu College, Benares, came with her, and they drove to Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas's bungalow in Girgaum Back Road, where they are staying temporarily. Yesterday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on the subject of "Modern Science and the Higher Self." Mr. David Gostling, presided, and there was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

The chairman Mr. David Gostling announced the series of lectures which Mrs. Annie Besant intended to deliver in Bombay, and said thanks were due to Mr. C. M Ballivalla, the proprietor, for lending the use of his theatre rent-free for the lectures.

Mrs. Annie Besant, in the course of her lecture, said the two expressions used in the title of her lecture "modern science" and "higher self" might strike some people as strange, incongruous, and unusual; but they would come to the conclusion as she proceeded, that they were not really so, and that each phrase was really in touch with the other, and that both were servants of a common cause. The particular idea attaching to both was naturally of psychology, and modern science came into touch with ancient sciences, which lent itself to mental and spiritual introspection. Mrs. Besant spoke of modern and ancient or Eastern psychology in the middle ages and the centuries which went before them. As science became more and more realistic, it became necessary that men could study thought, and it came to be regarded as the only method of reconciling the teachings of both. It was said by a German philosopher that the brain produced thought as much as the liver produced bile. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the soul, and introspection as defined in the Upanishads, and explained their relation to brain, consciousness and other mental phenomena. (Applause.)

AN APPLICATION IN REVISION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Rustom Wadia with Mr. Javari, appeared on behalf of Fiaz Mahomed Gul Mahomed, a Jemadar in the Native Infantry at Ahmednagar, and made an application in revision. The accused was convicted of the offence of house-breaking with the intention of outraging the modesty of a woman named Gangubai, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by Mr. Dismukh, First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar. On appeal the conviction and sentence were upheld by Mr. Tyebjee, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Wadia said the facts as found by the learned judge and the magistrate, did not constitute the offence, of which the accused had been convicted. On the contrary, the facts went entirely to show that the accused could not possibly have had any intention of committing an offence. The accused and the complainant knew each other. The accused had knocked at the door and called out to the complainant, showing that there could not have been any intention of committing house trespass or insulting the modesty of Gangubai. The lower court had relied upon a case in 22 Calcutta in coming to the conclusion that the intention of the accused was to commit an offence, but in that case, Mr. Wadia said, the facts were different. There the parties were strangers, and the accused had got into the house stealthily.

Their lordships admitted the application for revision, and ordered the papers in the case to be sent for. Mr. Wadia applied for releasing his client on bail. Their lordships ordered accused to be released on bail for Rs. 200.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP TOURNAMENT.

AN exciting encounter took place last evening between Mr. Rumboll and Mr W. Reid, the finalists in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament for the Marryat Cup. In the first set the play was exceedingly even until the seventh game. Up till then the players had won alternate games, and some capital rallies had been witnessed. However, Rumboll's play fell off somewhat and he gave away several double faults. Reid eventually ran out winner by 6-3. The second game was exceedingly keen and the play was very rapid. Reid won the first game, but before the exchange of ends Rumboll drew level. However Reid second the next two games by remarkably good play. Rumboll then played up better than on any of his previous matches in the tournament, and he brought of the next three games. Eventually the score stood five all. The last game of the set was a remarkable tussle, and it was decided in favour of Reid after a tremendous rally with the score advantage all. Reid thus won the matches and the tournament by 6-3, 6-5. The following are the details:—

ROUND 1.

L. Barraclough and H. C. Rumboll, byes; L. Worgan beat C. H. S. Foggs, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Newell gave G. W. Caine a walk over; Cheetham beat J. S. Milne, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; P. F. Fischer beat H. G. W Meikle, 4-6, 6-5, 6-4; W. Gibson and W. Ried, byes.

ROUND 2.

Rumboll beat Barraclough, 6-3, 6-5; Caine beat Worgan, 6-5, 6-2: Cheetham beat Fischer, 6-2, 6-5; Reid beat Gibson, 6-5, 2-6, 6-4.

SEMI-FINAL.

Rumboll beat Caine, 6-2, 6-4; Reid beat Cheetham 6-5, 4-6, 6-3.

FINAL.

Reid beat Rumboll 6-3, 6-5.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S RECITAL.

AT the Masonic Hall last evening Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian pianist, gave another pianoforte recital. There was again a good attendance. Mr. Sternberg's programme was as varied as on the previous occasions, when he has performed in the city. It commenced with the grandiore "Largo e Masto" Beethoven, in which the pianist proved once more conclusively what a thorough master of technique he is. His next item was Mozart's "Rondo alla Turca." This piece is well known and often played, but it is doubtful if those who listened to the pianist interpretation of it last evening had ever heard a more artistic or finished rendering. The programme was also marked by the inclusion of a pretty little bacarolle composed by the pianist himself, and this was greatly appreciated. Less attractive was the funeral prelude of Chopin which followed, and it proved that Mr. Sternberg is gifted with a certain amount of daring to include it in his recital. It, however, proved an artistic introduction to the weirdly vivacious valse in C sharp minor which followed, and which was played admirably. The programme also included Schubert's "Impromptu et flat" and Mozkowski's "Capricio Espagnol." Both compositions were greatly enjoyed, and the pianist had to acknowledge the applause of his audience time after time. The programme was rendered complete by the inclusion of two songs by Mr. Edgar Faulkner. The first was the strident recitative and air "Lend me your Aid" (Gounod) and the second the placid and plaintive "Goodnight" (Rubenstein). Mr. Faulkner was in capital voice and he has never sung with more artistic finish. The beautiful accompaniments of Mr. Sternberg were an admirable foil to the singing. Bombay has never heard a better interpretation of the possibilities of the pianoforte than Mr. Sternberg gave last evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 6th March.

1. Orderly Sergt for to-day;—Corpl W G Murray, next for duty T L Clarke.
2. The following drills will take place to-day:—
Morning at 6-30 a.m.—6-inch B L practice and 10-inch R L M Gun Squad drill.
Evening at 5 p.m.—Wheal Cup Competition and 6-inch B L Gun and Squad drill and Wheal Cup Competition.
3. Saturday parades, &c, will take place as follows:—
Morning at 6-30 a.m.—The Gatacre Cup Competition.
Evening Inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bo District and Inter Corps Competition.

With reference to the above Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, the attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above inspection is compulsory. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from the Officer Commanding the Corps on medical certificate forwarded. Any member not complying with the above becomes Non-efficient for the year.

Dress for the above parades, Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, A. AB.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert as Saturday evening after dinner.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 6th March.

1. Detail—Orderly Officer for Friday Lieut B H Hewett.
Orderly Officer for Saturday Lieut G A Phillips.
Battalion Orderly Sergt for Friday Sergt J W Gordon.
Battalion Orderly Sergt for Saturday Lce Sergt A H Underdown.
Battalion Orderly Corpl for Friday Lce Corpl W Robinson.
Battalion Orderly Corpl for Saturday Corpl F Gidney.
2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade daily during this week at 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Santa Cruz.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, with Putties, leather chin straps and helmet buttons.
3. Train Service—The Railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-46 a.m. (Bombay Time) and by the train leaving Church Gate at 5-6 p.m. (Bombay Time) daily—Volunteers must travel by these trains only. Accommodation will be found in front of the Up Train and in rear of the Down train.
4. When Parading after 3 p.m. during the Camp, Members will wear Forage caps.
5. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are requested to do so during the Camp week on the B B and C I Ry Volunteers Range which has been kindly lent for this purpose. These members will parade at 10 a.m. daily in front of the Quarter Guard.
6. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, putties, leather chin straps and helmet buttons to be worn.
(2) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-5 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those members joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded. Accommodation will be found in front of the Up train and in rear of the Down train.
7. The "Highland Challenge Cup," presented by C E Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for at Coorla on Friday the 13th instant at 6-15 a.m.
Conditions—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years. (Cadet service not to count).
Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.
No. of Shots—Seven and one sighting shot at each distance.
8. The following promotion will take effect in E (Cyclist) Company from this date:—No. 4604 Bugler G C Jolley to be Corporal to complete establishment.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Concert in the Volunteers' Mess on Saturday next, the 7th instant, after dinner.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country.

Winds continue to be variable and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Ratnagiri and Goa.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature is still below normal in almost all districts. The maximum ranged from 103 at Cuddapah to 77° at Veraval, and the minimum from 49° at Sirsa to 78° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in all districts. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather is generally fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It coures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

THE BOMBAY RECORD OF RIGHTS BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to whom was referred the Bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights in the lands of the Bombay Presidency, have submitted the following report:—

The main alteration we have made in the Bill is the insertion of provisions regulating or restricting the powers and duties of the village-accountant in respect of the preparation of the record. Thus the provisions of sub-clause 3 of clause 4 of the Bill, as introduced, have been expanded in sub-clause (1) of new clause 5, so as also to provide for the village-accountant posting up the report in the village chavdi and giving notice in writing of the report to all persons appearing to have any interest in its contents. Under sub-clause (2) of the same clause the village-accountant will now be required to refer for orders to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari any case of an acquistion of a right regarding which no report has been made, instead of at once entering it in his register of mutation; while sub-clause (3) provides for a written acknowledgment being given, and a note being made, of all objections which may be raised to the correctness of a report or of an entry in the register of mutations, either before the village-accountant or the Circle-Inspector inquiring into the matter. By new clause 6 the power of the village-accountant to make entries in a record of rights is restricted to cases where he is authorised to do so, or the proposed entry has been tested by the superior authority specified. Provisos have also been added to clauses 5 and 7 (new clauses 7 and 9) preventing a village-accountant from making a requisition for information without the previous sanction of higher authority, and from exercising the wider powers conferred upon a Survey-officer by section 97 of the Land Revenue Code.

3. The question of the necessity of retaining clauses 8 to 10 (new clauses 10 to 12) has been discussed, and the Committee consider that for the reasons given in the Statement of Objects and reasons accompanying the Bill as introduced, these provisions are desirable and should be retained. Words have, however, been inserted in clause 8 (new clause 10) to make it clear that a plaintiff may, if he is prevented by sufficient cause from annexing the certified copy required to the plaint, produce it subsequently and should be allowed reasonable time by the Court for this purpose. A suggestion has been made that the Court should itself call for the certified copy required from the Collector, instead of the plaintiff having to produce it, but the Committee, having considered the views of several Judges on the point which were called for, are of opinion that this course would not afford an equal inducement to persons interested to see that their rights, which may be the subject of litigation, are correctly recorded. In order that plaintiffs may be able to avoid demands, which it is apprehended might be made from village accountants for illegal gratifications before furnishing the required extracts, it has been provided that applications may be made either to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari or to the village accountant. It has also been prescribed that no fees shall be charged for the certified extracts required to be produced with plaints.

The other alterations made by the Committee in the Bill, so far as they require explanation or notice are detailed below:—

(1) Clause 3—Sub clause (4) has been omitted as unnecessary in view of sub clause (3), which implies this power.

(2) Clause 4, sub clause (1)—The words "survivorship" and "lease" have been inserted as modes of transfer which it is desirable to mention expressly; and the words "or profits" have been deleted as likely to give an unnecessarily wide extension to the rights in land which are required to be reported.

"Clause 6 (now clause 8)."—The power to levy fees, except in the case of persons neglecting to report or furnish information, has been omitted as unnecessary in view of the present intention of Government, and the maximum fee leviable by the Collector in such a case reduced to Rs. 25.

We have inserted a new clause 16, requiring all rules under the Act to be made "after previous publication," in the manner specified in section 23 of the General Clauses Act 1897.

We approve of the other clauses of the Bill, with the few drafting amendments which have been made in them at the suggestion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed into law.

The Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare has submitted a Minute of dissent in which he says:—I do not like the provisions about compelling plaintiffs to file with their plaints a copy of the entry in the record of rights. The only object of such a provision seems to be to create an additional inducement to people to take care that their transactions shall be recorded. But I think the foregoing provisions are more than sufficient for the purpose, and any neglect on the part of the person concerned is sufficiently punished by the [illegible] fee. The provisions of clauses 10 and 11 only put an additional and unnecessary difficulty in the way of suitors, which under certain circumstances may prove harmful. I do not like the clause 12. It is a provision by way of penalty and takes away right already given by the Land Revenue Code. No greater efficiency, I am afraid, can be secured by this clause. There is no discretion left to the Collector, and this circumstance makes me the less willing to accept this clause.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit says:—I regret I cannot agree to all the provisions of the Bill as amended. It contemplates the preparation of the initial record by the village-accountant. In regard to the nature of that record and the reliance that will be eventually placed upon it for administrative and other purposes, I think the preparation of it must be entrusted to an officer of a higher status than the village-accountant. In the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces and the Punjab the initial record is prepared by Settlement Officers or officers of that status, and I think that must be so here also. That will also remove the objection that I have to clauses 7 and 8 of the amended Bill. I do not approve of two of the inducements or penalties provided in the Bill for securing proper registration of rights in land. I mean the annexing of extracts from the record of rights to plaints and the refusal of assistance to superior landholders whose claims are not supported by entries in the record of rights. The latter takes away the discretion vested in Revenue Officers by the Land Revenue Code, and may operate harshly in several cases. The former is not so objectionable as it will involve suitors in needless trouble and expense, and may induce Civil Courts to attach to the record and register a greater value than the framers of the Bill do not intend it should have. In other respects I approve of the Bill as amended.

TROUBLE AT BUSHIRE.

ARREST OF A CHIEF.

A Persian Gulf correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—A good deal of excitement was caused in the Bushire bazaar by a fray which took place a few days ago. It appears that considerable rivalry has existed for some time between Zar Kheddar and Zar Gholams, the two Chiefs in Tangistan; but the claims of Zar Kheddar for superiority seem to have been supported by the Governor of Bushire who invited him into the town to make him Chief of Tangistan. No sooner had the Chief arrived at the Governor's house than he was seized and made prisoner. His followers immediately fired upon the Governor's men, killing two of them, and two Tangistanis were in turn also killed in the excitement.

Zar Kheddar was confined in the Governor's house for some days, all the windows and doors of his room being plastered up so that no communication was possible except from the inside, of the house, and the prisoner has since been moved on board the Persepolis.

The Tangistanis angrily demanded the release of their Chief or reasons for his detention, at the same time [illegible] the Governor, [illegible]. They also threatened to seize some [illegible] Customs House [illegible] were ignored, and, as usual, when these outbreaks occur, two [illegible] guards have been stationed at each European's premises for fear of any night attack, simply to raise an alarm, from the Tangistanis. The Governor has now agreed to release Zar Kheddar within ten days, and most of the Tangistanis have returned to their hills.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply magical. Hot or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Note on bottle contain full directions. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers, and their name and address is at foot of label.

PURELY PERSONAL.

There is a very fascinating account of the home-life of the Royalties of Roumania in the current number of the English Illustrated. The King and Queen are among the most accomplished people in Europe. Even among the Royalties—notoriously a well-educated class—they stand out in relief by their gifts of education and intelligence. They are also like many other Royalties in their indefatigable energy and persistent hard work.

The King and Queen, " says M. A. P." are seen to greatest advantage in their country home at Castel Peles. Here is a description of that lovely home from the pen of E. Saxton Winter, who writes with full authority of the two sovereigns of Roumania: As early as 1871 the Royal Family migrated there in search of cool mountain air, as a restorative after the scorching summer heat of the plains. In those days, however, Sinaia could boast of little else than its ancient cloister, in which the Royal Family (accompanied by a modest suite) occupied a series of small white-washed cells, and lived in almost primitive simplicity. The magnificent view of the Carpathians, the peaceful Prachova valley and the flashing mountain streams were counted as rich compensations, and the affection which was so early rooted in the hearts of the Prince and Princess for this most picturesque spot still sways the lives of their Majesties. The highly artistic and beautiful Castel Peles, the mountain home of the King and Queen, is the outcome of much patient waiting and economy. This enormous building, of a style which may be said to belong to the Renaissance school, with its many graceful minarets and balconies, its sloping roofs and gables, and handsomely-carved timber beams, is singularly harmonious to its natural surroundings. Castel Peles is built on the lower mountain slopes. and the view obtained of it from the high road to Sinaia is exceedingly fine, for, with its near background of magnificent forests and towering mountain peaks, it produces an effect both unusual and imposing.

Beautiful. well-kept gardens, laid out in terraces, a luxuriant growth of flowers and fine shrubs, are all fitting adjuncts to this complete picture. The interior is a clever combination of luxurious comfort and high art, and there are evidences on all sides of the cultured taste which has discovered the secret of uniting beauty of outline and proportion with personal ease and comfort. The massive carving and coloured windows exclude perhaps a little too much sunlight in some parts of the building; but the subdued light, and gentle splashing of the Peles, which has been captured in its course down the mountain side to cool and beautify the home, add just a suspicion of mystery and romance which enhances its many charms.

The slight vein of mysticism which runs through the poety of Carmen Sylva—as the Queen delights to be called—is partly accounted for by the surroundings of this—her favourite home. To look out in the early morning hours—at which she rises and begins to work—on those lofty and rugged Carpathian mountains, is quite sufficient to inspire lofty dreams and mystic stories.

But the Queen, it should immediately be added, is a woman who gives more time to work than to reveries. Her music room is perhaps the most important place in the Castle, Here she not only works daily herself, but is surrounded by others, working quite as assiduously. This is a delightful picture of the Queen's day and companionship and occupations: It is no unusual thing, on entering Her Majesty's study at Sinaia, to see various groups of individuals each deeply engrossed in his or her special occupation. There may be an artist working at a large canvas, a musician rapidly noting the various orchestral parts to some new composition, or ladies embroidering intricate designs—but each and all are inspired and indirectly influenced by the energy and example of the gifted Queen, who, undisturbed by these complex surroundings, diligently continues her literary pursuits. It is also a custom for young members of the upper classes, who have been presented at Court, to have a free entree to the musical recitals given daily by the Queen and gifted professionals, as Her Majesty believes this to be the best means of encouraging a real love of music in rising generations.

Going to a neighbouring State, one finds an even more pathetic Royal figure in the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Sydney Brooks gives a picture of him in the "North Atlantic Monthly" which makes you love the fine, honest fellow; the thorough man is to be seen in the conscientious sovereign: Hasner, who worked under him as Prime Minister, described him, in his memoirs, as " the most industrious man in the realm," and Bismarck endorsed the statement. Both were good judges of work. For most of us the mere fact that the Emperor is at his desk by five o'clock in the morning, winter and summer. will be enough. Himself the personification of routine and industry, he exacts method and hard and accurate work from all his subordinates. His mind, though not quick to assimilate has a more valuable quality—that of retentiveness. He rarely forgets anything, be it a face or a fact. A former Minister of Justice, Glaser by name, records that the Emperor once called his attention to a couple of contradictory povisions in the draft of an extensive and complicated legal code, that had escaped even the trained eyes of the law officers to the Crown.

And here is a pretty and democratic habit, to which Francis Joseph adheres, amid all the changes of fate and fortune: Twice a week he gives audience to any of his subjects who may wish to consult with him. Their letters asking for an audience are sent in to the Emperor's private secretary. Inquiries are made as to the truth of their contents, and, if satisfactory, the writer, of whatever rank he may happen to be, is granted an interview with his sovereign alone. Nothing has done more to endear the Emperor to his subjects than these informal audiences, through which countless wrongs have been quickly redressed, troubles smoothed away, assistance rendered, as well as frank, soldierly advice, and more distress relieved than the world will ever hear of. There the patriarchal system shows itself at its kindliest; there the sorrow-stricken monarch can for a while forget his griefs in the sympathy they have taught him. Perhaps, too, of all who come to him, and of all the poor whose feet he has washed each Easter-tide, there is not one whom in his bearts of heart this hapless, wearied man does not envy. It is no wonder Francis Joseph is loved.

It has recently been indicated that when the will of the late David Allen, of Belfast, came to be opened, there would be a somewhat startling revelation of the width and breadth of this remarkable man's enterprises. It would be found that he was the silent, unseen, unobtrusive man who stood behind the better-known personality of the "sole lessees and managers" of theatres in town and country. The career of David Allen is one of the most remarkable of the last century, and, curiously enough, outside the circle in which his business lay, one of the least known. This was largely due to the fact that he himself was a man of a very retiring disposition—was so passionate a lover of his family and home that he was rarely happy away from that circle, and perhaps above all, to the fact that the mighty business which he created and controlled had its birth and, to the end, its headquarters in an Irish city.

The great theatrical poster—with the portrait of the chief actor or actress, and with the most moving scene set forth in all the glories of art—is now so familiar a feature of our public streets that many people do not realise the fact that in its present artistic form it is a modern creation; it is, in fact, the creation of the late David Allen. David Allen came from small beginnings. Son of one of those stout Ulster Presbyterians—Scotch in their business ability, Irish in their dash and enterprise—he started in the printing office of a small provincial paper in his own city of Belfast. He went from Belfast to Liverpool—still a printer; and he made a short sojourn in the Isle of Man—which played a curious part in the forties and fifties in the newspaper enterprise of the country, owing to the fact that there was no stamp duty there; and that thus democratic organs could be produced without the crushing preliminary expenses that then weighed on newspapers.

But Mr. Allen wound up in Belfast, obtained a partnership with Mr. Henderson—then a flourishing printer and publisher—and, setting to work with the boundless energy which was the making of him, stopped up half the night, stood on his feet sixteen hours a day; in short, worked himself almost into a severe illness in the interest of his concern. Then he set up for himself, and from that moment his business never looked back. The provincial touring company came into being, and with it David Allen created the big poster. At once his business increased, and soon it was enormous. Not satisfied with his success in Belfast, he—to the dismay of all his cronies—came to London and founded a big business here. Again success was immense and immediate; and the business outgrew place after place, until in the end Mr. Allen had big establishments at Belfast, Harrow, Manchester, Glasgow, and Dublin, a colonial branch in Melbourne, and an American branch in New York.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

" I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy, P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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Stephens' Ribbons. AND Carbons. for Typewriters.

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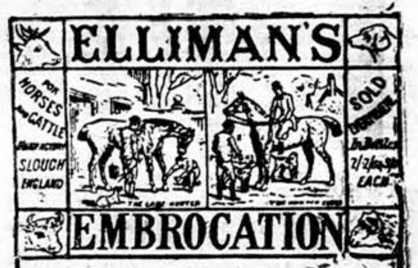

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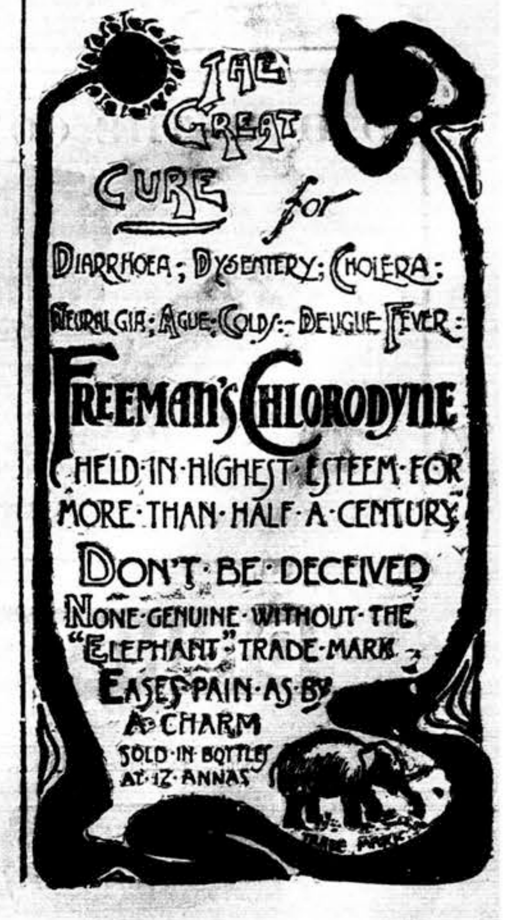

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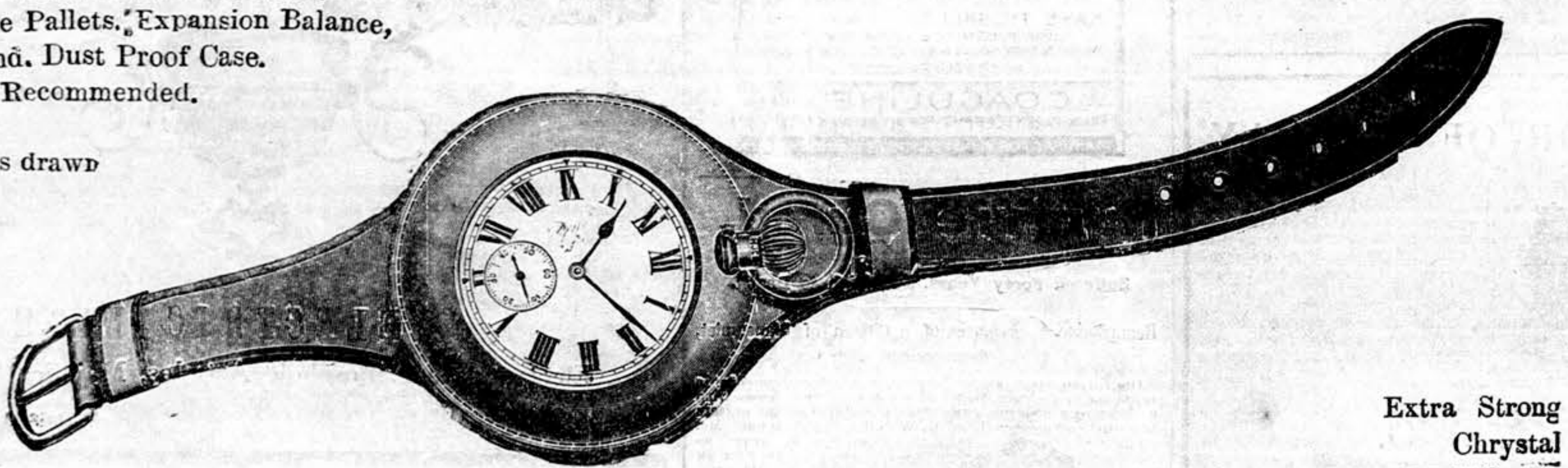

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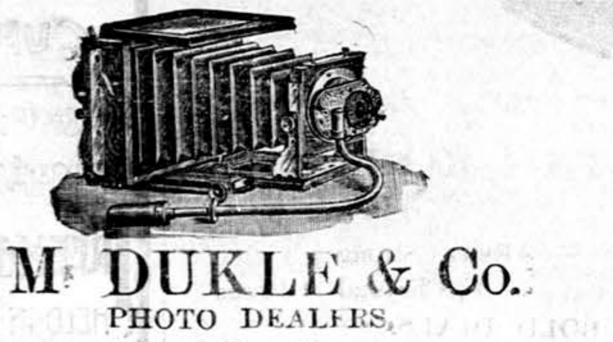

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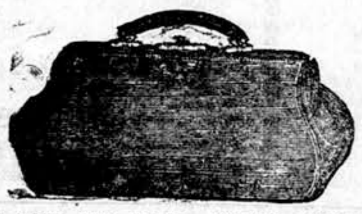

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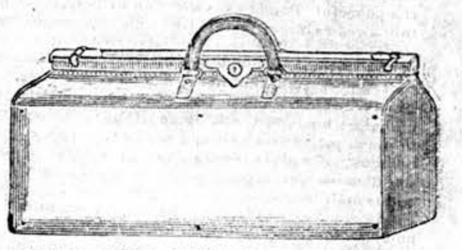

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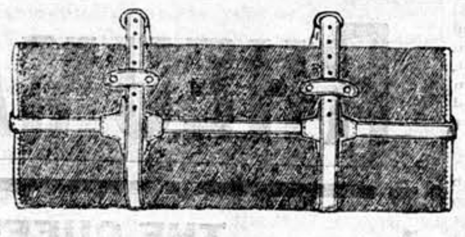

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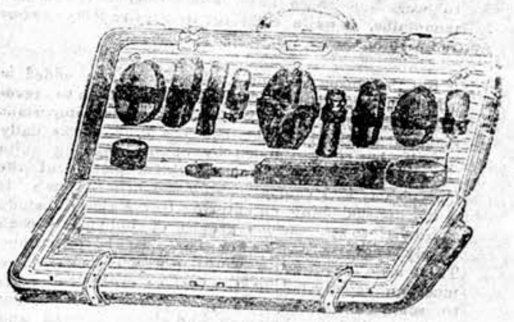

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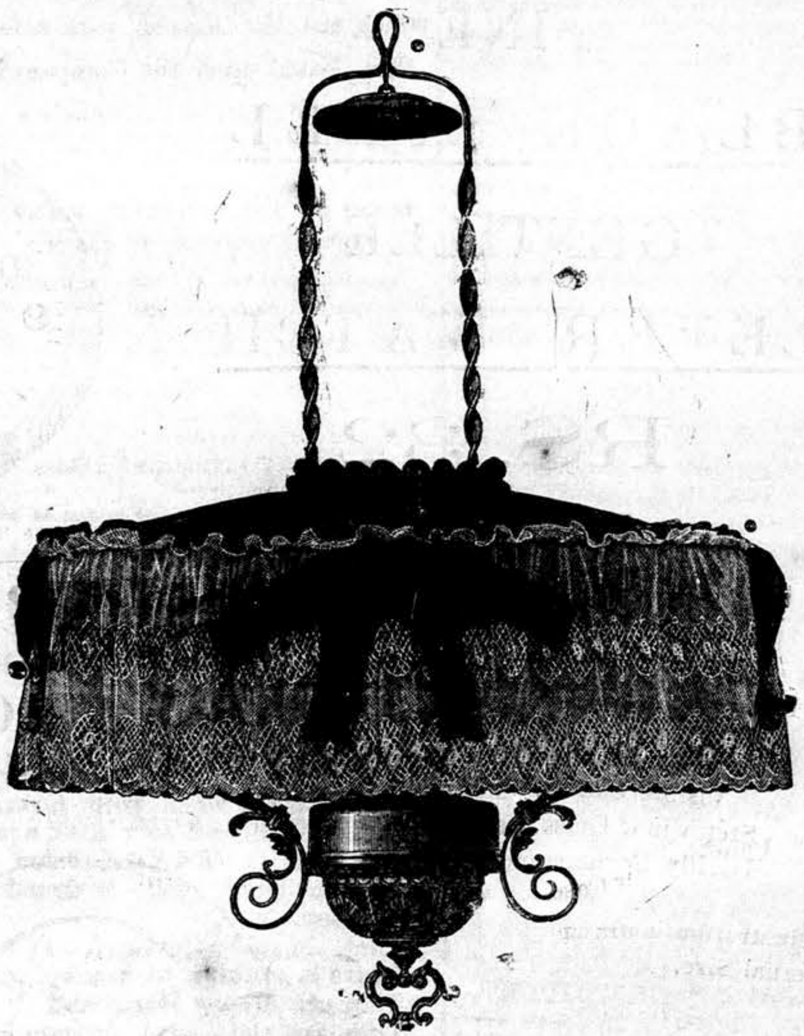

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